P & O

The 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,191—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th Mar.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	12th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	4394	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	1,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6-0.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	on or about 12th March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	6045	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,956	Rs. 833-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

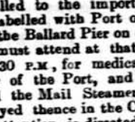
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,233	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	5,308	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

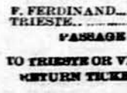
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold, DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, ALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forenoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th March, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,900,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajil Street, Chuckla-Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate rates.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES tried the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Esq., Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

FOR ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLING KIT.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES. AND HOLDALLS.

UNIFORM CASES AND LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

THE "KLIPPIT" LADIES' HAT CASE TO HOLD 6 HATS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

JAPANNED STEEL AND LEATHER COVERED TRUNKS, SOILED LINEN BAGS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST,
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
LO, SICARD, BEETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Eyes per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS IN ANY ONE YEAR

Since the Company was Established in 1874,

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,60,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

Established in 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 108,000,000 or over £4,600,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for the Bombay.

Messrs. ZIEFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	13 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	16 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	18 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	334 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and hence To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each; by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH.

under the distinguished patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE.

LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

by GEORGE R. SIMS and IVAN CARYLL.

Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 4.
Dress circle ..... Rs. 3.
Pit ..... Rs. 2.
Gallery ..... Rs. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Pit and Gallery.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-15 Sharp.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH,

FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH,

SAN SOY.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY AND Co. Hummum Street.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First CONCERT of the Season

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

A GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,

will be given in the

TOWN HALL

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, at 9-30 P.M.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1

Tickets to be had at MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

TO LET.—At BYCULLA, opposite to the Station in the ALEXANDRA TERRACE (New Albion Buildings), Shops and Residences, as follows:—

Shop No. 1 North end, Rs. 65
" Nos. 2 to 7, Rs. 55 each.
" Nos. 9 South End, Rs. 75.

Residences Nos. 12, 14, 15 & 17, on the First Floor, Rs. 47 each,
" No. 19, North end Second Floor, Rs. 62,
" Nos. 21 to 28, Second Floor, Rs. 52 each,
" Nos. 29 to 35, Third Floor, Rs. 37 each.

Also TO LET in GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, Waudby Road, one middle Residence No. 10 on ground floor, Rs. 80 One East End Residence on Ground Floor, Rs. 102.

Apply to

MR. A. J. BILIMORIA, Secretary.
Tata Settlements Victoria Buildings, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," from Hongkong and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 6th inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within 7 days from the landing of the goods, or otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

C. BOGGIANO, Agent,
Florio Rubattino Company.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Mercantile Bank Buildings.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS COMMENCING 15th MARCH, 1901.

AS the WHOLE TRAIN SERVICES will be ALTERED and REVISED and NOW FAST PASSENGER TRAINS will be RUN on the MAIN LINE instead of the Mixed Train Services, the public are invited to study the B.N. Railway Time Tables which will be issued before the 15th Instant.

In this connection passengers are reminded that the train alterations commence to run to the altered timing on the 15th March from the starting point of the different Trains and the Branch Line Train will be ALTERED from the date the Main Line Trains alter thus,—

The Up Bombay & Madras Mails will leave Howrah on 15th Instant to the altered timing but both these and the down Trains from Bombay and Madras will not reach their destination to the altered timing until the 17th March. The same with the Passenger Train services.

The public are therefore invited to enquire of the station masters from the 15th to 17th March when the Trains will take up the new timings passing their Stations.

The following are the principle Train alterations:—

Up Madras Mail will leave Howrah at 7-10 and will be accelerated to reach Madras (Rayaperan) in 48 hours.

The Down Madras Mail will leave Rayapuram Station at 19-45 hours and be accelerated to reach Howrah in 47 hours. 35 Mts.

The Up Bombay Mail will be altered to leave Howrah at 12-15 hours and be accelerated to reach Bombay in 45 hours.

The Down Bombay Mail will be altered to leave Victoria Station at 12 hours and be accelerated to reach Howrah in 44 3-4 hours.

The Up Kutni Mail will be altered to leave Bilaspur at 16.30 and be accelerated to reach Kutni in 11 hours 10 minutes.

The Down Kutni Bilaspur Mail will be altered to connect with the Up E. I. Bombay Mail and leave at 17-15 and be accelerated to reach Bilaspur in 10 hours and 15 minutes, to connect with Up B. N. R. Bombay Mail.

For other Train alterations and intermediate timings see public Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

CALCUTTA, 2nd March, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI SOKA BAI widow of SADANAND MAKANDJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

GAJANAN BAPUJI KOTHARE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at New Line Street outside the Fort, the sole Executor named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 25th day of February, 1901.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI, Petitioner's Atorney.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. RUSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

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GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

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COMPOUNDER.—For a Prasee Firm, (English-speaking, decent looking, sober Goanese, that has worked in an English Chemist's Shop preferred). Must be a neat and accurate dispenser, able to manage in absence of principal. State age, experience, reference, salary required. Board and lodging free on premises. Enclose photo and testimonials to FRAMJEE S. GANDY, Lahore.

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TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKRI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 8

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5
Second do. ..... " 3-8
Third do. ..... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding lines ..... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion ..... As. 8 per line
Second do ..... " 4½
Third do ..... " 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE POSTPONED SHOW will be held on the 13th and 14th MARCH. FIRST ENTRY CLOSES on the 5th March. Final Entry, 9th March. Prospectus on application to

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TEAK TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS to be delivered in his office upto NOON on FRIDAY the 8th March, 1901, for the SUPPLY of 1,000 tons or more BURMAH TEAK TIMBER, immediate supply.

Alternative tenders should be submitted quoting rates for delivery at Parel and at this company's stone yard, Colaba. Forms of tender and specifications of the timber required can be obtained on application to Undersigned.

Tenders should be sealed and marked Tenders for teak timber.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Locn. & Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 1st March, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	28		16
With Single Temple 50	24		16
With C.....50	24		16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Mowlette" Frame which has gained universal admiration THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

SALTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Chalphong.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Taticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£ 97 7-16 = —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes .....£102 1-4 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 1-2 = „
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£ 93 1-2 = „
Bar Silver in London.....28 3-16 = plus 1-16
Do at New York .....61 1-4 = unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris .. 25·2/- = do
Do In New York .....4·87 3-8 = do
Discount Bank of England.....4 p. c. = do
„ Short London Bills.....3 5-8 p. c. = do
„ Indian Bank Bills.....3 5-8 p. c. = do
Copper Brasiers .....£81 10s. = 10s.

WHEAT AND SEEDS—

Wheat afloat for U. K.....8,180,000 qrs.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, sellers, April-May flat .....37s. 9d. = —3d.
Linseed, sellers, April-May quiet but steady .....43s. 9d. = —9d.

ARRIVALS.—Hibernia.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very quiet to-day with the change in rates from closing yesterday and little, if any, business doing. Calcutta drawing rates opened the same as ours 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand their rate rate for six months bills coming at 1s. 4 5-16d. out on the appearance of bills coming on to the market Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 11-32d pending the result of the allotment of Council Bills, the rates for which it is generally thought will be nearer 1s. 3 29-39 than 1s. 37-8d.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer.....1s. 3 15-16d.	
„ Demand .....1s. 3 31-32d.	
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4 3-16d.	
„ „ Francs.....170 1-4d.	
Shanghai, 30 days' sight.....200	
Hongkong „ 146 1-2	
Japan „ M7 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Market opened at Rs. 94-14 for the 1st of April Settlement improving during the day to Rs. 95, sellers, at which we close with very few transactions reported.

The rate for ready paper is three to four annas lower than for the Settlement.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Market closed to-day owing to the death of one of the Brokers.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with little doing. The Forelands has been fixed from Rangoon to Bombay with rice at Rs. 7. For Liverpool March loading, the Stanley Hall has accepted 14s. 6d. while the Drachenfels has booked Cotton for Hamburg at 15s.

The "Krongberg" is berthed for London and Havre and business has been done for the former part at 14 s.

The s. s. Longships taken some time back at high rate will probably load for Dunkirk and a second port.

The Austrian Lloyds have raised their March rate to 19 s. their rate for April being 17 s

COALS.

The result of the call for tenders by the B. B. and C. I. Railway is that they have accepted 120,000 Deshargur at Rs. 14-8, Peilgers Rs. 13-8, and Muir's Navigation at Rs. 12-12 which it is thought should materially strengthen the market.

WHEAT.

White Delhi for April-May is quoted Rs. 4-5.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 8-2 with business passing at the rate: for April-May the rate is one anna lower at Rs. 8-1.

RAPESEED.—For ready Brown Kutnee there is some enquiry at Rs. 7. Brown Cawnpore for April-May is quoted Rs. 5-12. Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 6-2 Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-6 with business passing at these rates.

POPPYSEED.—The market is steady for April-May at Rs. 7-12.

CASTOR SEED.—For ready Rs. 34-8 is named with Rs. 34 for April-May in a dull market.

GINGELLYSEED.—The marked is quiet but steady with some enquiry at unchanged rates.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th March, 1901:—

Cotton	6,460	bales,
Wheat	6,653	cwts.
Linseed	2,937	„
Rapeseed	6,855	„
Gingellyseed.....	8,868	„
Poppyseed.....	156	„
Groundnuts	2·2 33	„
Castorseed.....	5,000	„
Rice	86,742	„
Myrabollams	3,160	„

COTTON.

With the further decline in New York and Liverpool prices locally were about Rs. 2 lower all round and the decline induced a good enquiry from exporters, the total business reported at Colaba amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 Bales.—In contracts there was little doing. The quotations at the close were about as follows.—

	Good.	F.-G.	Fine.	
Broach.....	225	...	215	March
„	215	...	205	April
Bhownugger	201	184	...	April-May
„	...	...	170	15-25 May
Bengal...	...	152	...	15-25 March

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester was dull. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 35,000 bales. Spot 5 1-32—3-32. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 1-8.

Arrivals closed quiet.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.
4·00	4·00	4·59
3-34	3-64	2·64

IN NEW YORK—

Receipts at the Ports.....	25,000 bales.
Do last year	28,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 „
Exports to Continent	5,000 „
Mid-Uplands.....	8 15 16 = —1-2
Futures, month of June.....	8·62 = —19
Do. do. Sept.....	7·96 = —4

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 6TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Neemuch, and slight change elsewhere. The distribution is irregular and readings are nearly uniform over the greater part of the country.

Winds are cyclonic in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 14° in defect of normal at Raipur, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Saugor and Hoshangabad and 6° in excess at Lahore. The minimum temperature is from 7° to 9° in excess at Bellary and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Cuddapah and the lowest 55° at Cawnpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and at Dwarka and Cuddapah.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Raipur and Lahore.

The depression which was entering Sind yesterday has grown deeper. It shows a tendency to move in an easterly direction and the weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 22° is in an unsettled condition and local rain is likely.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th March 1901.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .....inches	29·932
Temperature of the Air .....degrees	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	70·6
Dew Point.....	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 1 10 ...	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .....degrees	12·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·7
General Directions of wind".....NW, N, NNE, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours" .....miles	184

" From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it " will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its origina colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 0-19m., 0-38s. Low water, 6-15m., 6-14s.

Novelty Theatre: Performance of "Jehangir the Magnificent.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Annual Meeting.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, Thursday, at 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting will take place this afternoon at the Town Hall at 5-30 p. m.

SALE OF THE HOPE MILLS.—Under the instructions of Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, the mortgagee, the Hope Mills at DeLisle Road, Parel, were yesterday afternoon, put up for sale by auction, by Messrs Bennett and Co., the auctioneers. The highest bid offered was for Rs. 5,45,000, which being much below the reserve bid, was not accepted and the sale was withdrawn.

ALLEGED ROGUERY BY A FRIEND.—Bheemabai, a fisherwoman, who resides at Lady Jamsetji Road, has reported to the police that her friend Jumnabai obtained from her the loan of a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 300 for the purpose of attending a wedding, about six months ago; that Jumnabai had since pledged the ornament with a Marwaree and left for Thana. The police authorities at Thana have been communicated with.

FIRE AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.—About half past 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the ground floor of a house belonging to Poonja Velgi at Sootar Chawl, Shaik Memon Street. The fire engines from the various stations soon turned up, but were not used as the flames had been put out by the tenants. The damage was estimated at Rs. 30. The cause of the outbreak was due to a burning kerosine oil lamp accidentally falling on a quantity of fuel and rubbish.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ismail Budhoo, a weaver, was charged by Inspector Wilkins, before Mr. W. Webb, with wrongfully locking up a Mahomedan girl named Coolsumbee, aged eleven years. The evidence showed that the girl was the accused's niece and they lived at Mandapoora, Ripon Road. On the 2nd instant, accused tied the girl's right leg to a large block of wood with an iron chain and locking her up in the room, went out. She was kept in that condition for twenty four hours, when some neighbours having come to know about her condition, informed the police. The latter went to the house and released her from her plight. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but said that he locked up the girl as she used to run away from home. The Magistrate fined accused Rs. 50.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—At Ghoga Street, Fort, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Jamsetji Pallonji, a Parsee priest, who resided at Uran. For the last twenty days deceased had been suffering from fever and used to take a quinine powder early every morning. The quinine powders were kept in a cupboard along with packets of ratbane. Early on Monday morning deceased took out of the cupboard a packet of ratbane instead of quinine powder by mistake and swallowed it in water. The mistake was discovered when the poison began to operate. The doctor in charge of the Uran Dispensary was sent for and under his advice deceased was brought down to Bombay next morning for better medical aid. He was attended by a Parsi doctor, but never rallied and died on Tuesday evening. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to poisoning by arsenic, which deceased by mistake administered to himself.

HURLED DOWN INTO A TANK.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Gosi, (a Hindu girl) aged ten years. On Monday afternoon one Bhica Rama and Succaram were filling a water-cart,—a cistern on a wheel-barrow used for watering the Tramway track at the Baboola Tank in front of the Mogul's Mosque. There were at the time some people washing clothes on the steps leading into the tank at the water's edge; amongst them was the deceased. After the cistern was filled Bhica and Succaram were pulling it up the slope of the tank, to get it on to the road. Bhica accidentally slipped down and lost hold of the cart and Succaram being unable to manage it alone it rolled down the slope and the steps. All the people on the steps got out of the way in time, except the deceased, who was knocked down by the cart and thrown in the water. She was taken out of the water and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had sustained multiple injuries. The girl died next evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A POLICE SEPOY SENT TO JAIL.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Krishna Babaji, police man No. 1019, attached to B Division, Bombay police Force, was prosecuted by Inspector Barker, on two charges of theft of a pair of silver todas (anklets) of the value of Rs. 100 and a police uniform coat belonging to Sitaram Mahader Salvi and Ramchandra Rowji, a policeman, respectively. The first complainant resides on the first floor of a house at Oomerarry Road. On the morning of the 27th ultimo, his wife took the silver anklets off her person and placed them on the bed, as she had to attend to domestic work. Forgetting all about the ornaments that day, she missed them the following morning and enquiries were made amongst the tenants of the house, of whom accused was one, who occupied the room adjoining that of the complainant. No report of the theft was then made to the police. As the complainant's wife took to heart the loss of her anklets, the husband deputed his brother-in-law on the 3rd instant to go to the Marwaree Bazaar to negotiate the purchase of another pair of anklets. The following day the marwaree with whom word had been left to get the ornaments, turned up at the shop of the complaint's brother-in-law, at Vadnigady and produced a pair of silver anklets, which were identified as the stolen ones. The Marwaree on being questioned, replied that the anklets had been brought to him by another Marwaree who kept a shop on Jail Road (west). The last individual being interrogated, said that he had purchased the anklets from a police sepoy, whom he at once pointed out. A report was then made to the police and the accused was arrested. On his room being searched, Rs. 90 in currency notes were found concealed at the bottom of a box in a spectacle case. The room being further searched, a new uniform police coat with the painted police number almost erased, was recovered. The coat belonged to the policeman No. 1327 B. and was stolen from the Dongree Police Station on the 28th ultimo. The magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SAILING RACES.

YACHT'S handicap race for Mr. W. G. Bingham's Cup.—Small yachts will start at 2 45, big ones at 3 o'clock. Course No. 4. Second prize Rs 30 and third prize Rs. 20.

Ship's boats (service rig) race to start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 1.

Tomtit class race.—Start at 3-30. Course No. 1.

Entries for all the above races, which will be held on Saturday next, the 9th inst., close at noon, to-morrow (Friday.)

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, will be held the first Challange Cup race. Course No. 7. Entries (for all three races of the series) will close at noon, on Tuesday, the 12th idem.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Oceanien sailing for Colombo, the Straits, China and Japan at 9-30 a.m. to-day.

FOR COLOMBO.

Mr Wm Huntley — Mrs Leion de Hayg
Mrs Serge de Rastchesky

FOR SINGAPORE.

Miss K A Ellerton — Mr E Perrault
Mr Ed Labour — Mr Chapin
Mr Mouris Pontevill

FOR BATAVIA—Mr and Mrs Verspyck

FOR SAIGON.

Mr J Faure — Mr Angele
Miss Lamon — Mr Roubce
Mr Lachenal

FOR HIPHONG.

Mrs Lapenyade and two children — Mr Beaujais
Mr Fries — Mr Legros
Mr and Mrs Ray

FOR HONGKONG.

Rev Fernandez — Mrs N Ollia
Rev Pereira — Mr and Mrs J.N Ollia
Mr D Dorabjee

FOR SHANGHAI—Mr and Mrs S Campbell and 3 children

FOR KOBE.

Mr J Peermohomed — Mr H E Bottlewalla

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr Takeyro Sanghi — Mrs Bontard-Muller

THE KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Kanara Catholic community resident in Bombay will be held at "The Retreat," Mazagon, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (1) to discuss and adopt the rules of the Kanara Catholic Association, and (2) to consider the question of joining with the other Catholics of the British Empire in their endeavour to secure the removal of the references to Roman Catholic tenets in the Coronation Oath.

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE CONCLUDED.

YESTERDAY the Marine Court of Inquiry held at the Esplanade Police Court, under the Presidency of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate to inquire into the circumstances attending the collision between the British Steamer Daghistan and the s.s. Setos on the 14th ultimo was resumed. The former vessel belonged to the Hindustan Co., while the latter belonged to the German East Africa Company. Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, Captain J. Parfitt, of the P. & O. s.s. Arabia and Mr. R. Walton, First Grade Pilot, were appointed members of the Court of Inquiry. Mr. E. F. Nicholson appeared on behalf of the Government. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble appeared for the officers and owners of the s.s. Daghistan, Mr. Bland, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Vaughan, the Pilot of the s.s. Daghistan, Mr. Bayley, solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford & Co., appeared for the officers and owners of the s.s. Setos and Mr. Radford Young, barrister-at-law, was for Mr. Duff Blair, Pilot of the steamer Setos.

Mr. Blair, pilot of the s. s. Setos, examined by Mr. Young, further said that on his course he should have passed the off ship on his starboard about a cable length's distance and the Middle Ground at four cable's length. He was on the starboard side of the narrow channel. There was a period of a minute or two from the time he put the engine slow until he stopped. While going slow, the s. s. Daghistan showed her mast and red light. He stopped as she was on his starboard side and crossing his course to enable her to cross his bows if she thought fit or to take the outer channel if she liked to do that. He had to navigate the inner channel to get to his anchorage. Whenever practicable he always navigated the outer channel, when going direct to sea from dock. If she was a vessel going direct to sea he was surprised to see the Daghistan in the inner channel. That was one of the reasons why he stopped. He was stopped for about five minutes. He went on because the Daghistan showed him her green light and he considered his course was clear to the anchorage. When she showed him her green light they were two or three ship lengths off. Witness explained that the step he took, when he saw that a collision was inevitable, was with a view to save the lives of the passengers. He took steps to ascertain the nature of the damage, but could not. Had the Daghistan kept on the course she was going, he would have crossed under her stern. If the Daghistan had a point three-fourths of a mile from the Middle Ground which was bearing two points on her starboard bow and adopted the course S by W 3-4 W, she could have passed about 100 feet to the east of the Middle Ground.

By the Court: The engines were going full speed when he passed the French Mail steamer. About five minutes after passing the French Mail steamer he put the engines to half speed. Up to that time he went full speed. He put the engines to half speed when about half a mile from the Middle Ground. He did not think it possible that the s. s. Daghistan could have seen his red light. The ships were then too far apart. The captain signed the report of the collision about 9-30 p.m. on the 14th of February. From information received from men who had been on pilot service for a number of years, he understood the off ships to furnish the pilot which divided the inner and outer channels. He had no instructions either written or verbal from the Port Office or the Harbour Master to that effect.

Mr. C. Albert, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was third officer of the s. s. Setos on the night of the 14th of February last. He held a certificate as mate for long voyages granted by the German Government. He had been in the Setos about four and a half months. When the Setos was being brought into the harbour under the charge of the pilot, witness was at the telegraph on the deck. The Captain, the pilot and the sukani were also there. He remembered passing a French Mail Steamer. After passing the Middle Ground, he saw the light of an approaching steamer. The witness was standing on the starboard side, and therefore could not say on which side it was. It seemed to him from where he was standing as if it was slightly in the port bow. The telegraph on the Setos was half way between the centre of the bridge and the starboard side. He saw the red light for about three minutes, and then he could see red and green lights simultaneously for three or four minutes. Afterwards the red light disappeared, and he saw only green. No orders were given by the pilot between the time he first saw the red light and the time the green came into view. When the red light was seen the engines were stopped, the helm was put to starboard, and the whistle blew two blasts. Before they stopped, the engines had been going slow. Immediately after the two blasts were blown they saw the green light. When green light of the Daghistan was seen the ships were about a mile apart. When the green light was opened, an order was given to go slow ahead. He could see the green light from his position. When the witness saw the green light on the starboard side, he blew two blasts of the whistle. Nothing more happened except just before the collision. Then the pilot gave the order to move the engines full speed ahead. As far as he could remember the engines were moved slow ahead for about a quarter of a minute, and were stopped when he heard the whistle from the approaching steamer. They replied to the Daghistan's whistle with two blasts. This was the second time when they whistled. He could not say whether the Captain or the pilot blew the whistle. The green light had moved two or three points as seen from witness' position, and then suddenly the red light came into view. In consequence of this the order "helm aport, full speed ahead" was given. It was given to lessen the force of the blow. He (witness) had a slight knowledge of the harbour. He knew the Middle Ground and saw it on the night of the 14th of February last. It was not very far at the time he first saw the red light of the Daghistan. After the collision he carried out the orders given to him. When the order to port full speed ahead was given the Daghistan was two or three ships lengths off. The Daghistan struck them near the bridge. He had been to sea since 1892.

Examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said that he did not know exactly where they were going to anchor, but he knew that they would shortly anchor after they passed the Middle Ground. They were going green to green about three or four minutes. If they had both kept on that course they would have got clear. If the Daghistan had not altered the course, no collision would have taken place. Witness saw nothing on the port side of the Daghistan that could have caused her to alter her course to starboard. He suggested no reason why she did so.

Examined by Mr. Bayley, witness said that he went on the bridge just as they passed the French mail steamer, and remained there till the collision took place. During that time he attended the telegraph. It was possible that the Daghistan might have done something in the meantime which he did not see.

In answer to Mr. Young witness said that he saw both the red and green lights simultaneously on the Daghistan for a moment. On his previous visits to Bombay he had remained here about five or six days each time.

Charles Ehnes Carlen, third officer of the s.s. Daghestan said, the Daghestan was going full speed when passing the North Channel beacon. The lights on board were burning brightly. He could not fix the position of the Daghestan. He was pretty sure it was not the light of the Setos which was on his port bow. He noticed the lights of an approaching steamer with red and mast head lights slightly on the port bow. The Setos was then from one to three quarters of a mile distant. Almost immediately after that the Captain left the bridge and the pilot told the Sucani to port a little. It was some moments later the pilot ordered "hard aport." The engines then were going "full speed." He saw no side lights except the red one up to that time.

Examined by Mr. Bayley witness said that when the helm was put hardja starboard, he thought they were in a dangerous position. If the Setos kept on his port helm she would have run into them.

On the Court re-assembling in the afternoon Mr. Nicholson said that if the Court so desired it he could tender evidence as to certain distance which had been surveyed accurately,—the distance of Cross Island and the Middle Ground, the—heights of the red lights on the petroleum boars above water and Mr. Deane, the Harbour Master could be questioned with regard to the channels, and the certain significance of the words of inner and outer channels.

The President said that as far as the evidence already recorded went, it clearly indicated to the Court what the cause of the casualty was and they had come to a very distinct opinion as to that. They had already the evidence of responsible persons notably the Captains of both the steamers and the explanation was ample. The question of civil liability had nothing to do with the court. They had to decide the cause of casualty.

Mr. Nicholson said that he thought the court would like to have further evidence and he therefore mentioned that he had more evidence to offer He had Mr. Dean in Court to depose to the manner in which steamers ought to be conducted out of port. That was his reason for calling him.

The President said that he did not think it necessary to take Mr. Deane's evidence.

Mr. Nicholson said that as the Court did not think it necessary to take corroborative evidence as to the facts already come out it may be fair to the parties present to call any particular witness they wished.

The President said he did not wish to shut out any evidence. He might say that the Court would not deal with the certificates, nor did it attach blame to any one.

Mr. Nicholson said that the parties might think that some witnesses would perhaps influence the opinion of the Court as to the cause of the casualty. Under these circumstances he would ask any of the gentlemen concerned if he wished to call any witnesses.

Mr. Smetham said that he was quite content with the evidence. The other legal gentlemen said that they did not wish to call any evidence.

The Court said that it would not frame charge against any of the officers of the s. s. Draghistan. The German ship was not amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court neither were the pilots. As far as the owners of both the ships were concerned there was nothing whatever to show that the ships were improperly found.

Mr. Young said that with reference to the steamer Daghistan, if the Captain was on the bridge the casualty might have been averted, but he did not say that by his going down it brought about the casualty.

Mr. Smetham said that the Captain was right in going below to attend to his other duties and leaving the ship in charge of a pilot and junior officer. He cited cases in support of his contention and said that the pilot of the Setos was wrong as he had infringed rules of the Pilot Service Book Nos. 19 22, 23 and 25 and must be held to blame.

After counsel in the inquiry had briefly addressed the Court on behalf of their respective clients, the President said the Court would deliver judgement on Friday next at 4-30 p. m.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE. GORDHANDAS PITAMBER.

Mr. Davar, for an opposing creditor, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court. Counsel said, the insolvent was adjudicated in 1893, and instead of then filing his schedule had kept out of the way for several years. Recently he had applied for a revocation of his adjudication order which had been refused by the court, which, in December last, ordered him to again file his schedule. He had treated the latter order with contempt. His lordship granted the rule, making it returnable in a fortnight.

RE. BHUGVANDAS HARJIVANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi* for his client's final discharge, on the ground that certain creditors, whose firms were now non-existent could not be served, Mr. Justice Russell granted the application, subject to an affidavit being filed to the above effect.

RE. HAJI OOMAR KHAN HAJI YUSSUF KHAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition. The application was granted.

RE. MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPUN.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for one month, and the usual rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be given his discharge. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges: Mahomedali Tyebali, Oomar Hussain, Cutchi Memon; Fazalbhoy Cassimbhoy Khoja; Muthaji Rumbhaji Goonjal; Issack Ebajee and another; and Parbhudas Vithaldas.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sobraon, Captain L. M. Wibmer, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Ainslie 2nd Lieut	Ivens Miss
Arbuthnot Mr P	Jackson Mr W
Abbott Mrs	Kemp Miss
Agakhan Mr H	Kondo Mr
Armstrong Captain	Kawada Mr
Bedford Mrs and child	Keene Mr P
Baird Miss	Little 2nd Lieut
Blumenthal 2nd Lieut J	Liversay Mrs and 2 children
Broadbent Lieut J S	Lawson Captain A
Barker Lieut	Murray Capt and Mrs
Briggs Lieut J	Murray Miss
Barrett 2nd Lieut P	McAfie Miss
Bell Mr	Mullic Prof and Infant
Barry Miss	Mullaney Mr and Mrs
Balmgton Mr C	Massy Mrs
Black Mr John	Neil Dr Mrs and 2 infants
Brookes Mrs J	Nicholl Captain
Clay Sub-Condr and Mrs	Nemis Mr and Mrs child and infant
Clarke Mr E	Osborne Lieut H
Cooper Mr H	Prendergast Mr J
Davidson Mrs	Pollen Lt J
Dinwoodie Miss	Parsons Mrs and Miss
Dawson Mr D	Portor Mrs
Dunkerley Mr and Mrs	Pickard Captain F
Kiken Mr W	Phillips Mr W
Eliot Lieut A	Richards Mr and Mrs
Edwards Mr J	Roberts 2nd Lieut C
Finlay Miss	Smith Captain A
Fletcher Mr F	Street 2nd Lieut E R
Field 2nd Lieut	Shuttleworth Miss
Fulton Miss	Starling Mr M
Fisher Mr and Mrs	Slay Sub-Condr (Mrs 2 children and infant
Finlay, Mrs J	Salvin Lieut H C
Fletcher Mr J	Sowers Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Heming Mr	Syers 2nd Lieut B
Hilton Miss	Turner Lieut
Hash 2nd Lieut J	Tyrrel Mrs
Hankin Miss E	Yate Miss R
Hughes Lieut J C	
Hill 2nd Lieut	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	12	7	15
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	23	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pantwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	50	38	76
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakahmi.....	18	29	47
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	58	30	80
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	12	6	12
G Mahim and Worlee.....	10	9	20
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	35
Total.....	166	161	340
Total plague deaths to date.....	87,774	73,004	
Same date last year.....	133	105	358

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending

NOVELTY THEATRE.

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SEATS BOCKED for 22nd January available for TO-NIGHT.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Masootte, 3,084 tons, Captain J Johnson, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajput, 3,511 tons, Captain J Crebbin, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Crescent, 901 tons, Captain T A Galley, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and Port Natal, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's ss Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G Sartorio, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, 15th February, with a general cargo and one cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Nuddea, 1 914 tons, Captain W Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, 12th February via Seychelles, and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Barclay, Mr G Lennon, 5 natives and 3 deck.

THE Austrain Lloyd S N Co's ss Maria Teresa, 1,922 tons, Captain T Rassevich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 11th February, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Gottwald, Mr F Loria, Miss Stanger, Mr. Herrings and 18 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Assyria, 970 tons, Captain J MacLean, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ottoman Fray, Mr and Mrs Sands, Miss Walke, Mr and Miss Kershaw, 8 natives and 50 deck passengers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggar 4 2-32.
The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	53 1-2
Bar Silver	23 3-16

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet	Receiving rijak		
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Dry Dock		Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Cruiser
Hardinge		Baugh	Wet Basin	England	30-3 R I S
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Clyde	2198	Valentine			P and O Co
Zamania	282	Lee			M M & Co
Flor de Mar	121	Nacoda			P Virchand
Usamins (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Daghestan	2242	Littlehale	Repairing		M M & Co
Flor de Lis	133	Nacoda			P Virchand
Patna	1164	Watkeys			M M & Co
Terrier	108	Kampjard			R S & Co
Tiroos	2651	Snarpley	Genoa		W & A G & Co
Kranborg	298	Sehultz			Volkart Bros
Assyria	970	Maclean			M M & Co
Rajput	3515	Crebbin			T Morrison & Co
Comeric	2291	Kennedy			M M & Co
Persia	4198	Wheler			P & O Co
H Boleckow	639	Lobott			B & P S N Co
Scindia	2950	Grachy			M M & Co
Cyrus	2174	Simonis			M M & Co
Southport	2207	Roberts			W & A G & Co
Oceanien		Schultz			M M & Co
Nuddea	1914	Stewart			M M & Co
Bormida	1499	Sartorio			F R S & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
K	Valetta	2913	Tillard	Calcutta	12-3	P & O Co
M	Crescent	904	Galley	Calcutta	8-3	M H Cassum
N	Tolosa	2949	Seabourne	Karachi	8-3	F F & Co
P	Woodbridge	2331	Norman	Dunkirk	7-3	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Noormohomed	Mangalore	8-3	Saepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
5	Stanley Hall	2660	Brodie	Liverpool	9-3	K Nixon & Co
7	Maria Teresa	1922	Rasovich	Trieste	12-3	A L S N Co
8	Coromandel	2793	Vibert	China	20-3	P & O Co
10	Drachenfels	4540	Linley	Hamburg	30-3	Glade & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	9-3	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	8-3	M M & Co
15	Longships	2843	Moore			W & A G & Co
16	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Repairing		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pichumba	545	Rickford	Karachi	12-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Bormida s	Sartorio	Hongkong, Feb 16
	Nuddea s	Stewart	Mauritius, Feb 12
	Maria Teresa s	Rassevich	Shanghai, Feb 11

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Thorndale s	Lorimer	London
	Masoota s	Johnson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their porticlearances yesterday:—
Steamer Crescent, Galley, for Calcutta.
" Assyria, MacLean, for Persian Gulf.
" Oceanien Schmitz, for China, &c.
" Rajput, Crebbin, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Maria Teresa, for Trieste, &c.
" Bormida, for China, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 7th March.

1. The Battalion will parade for a Volunteer Brigade Field-day on Saturday next the 9th instant, at Ghaut Cooper Railway Station G I P Railway, at 3-15 p.m. Dress—Field Day Order. Tuttis to be worn. Sergeants to carry Field Glasses.

2. Twenty rounds of blank ammunition will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

3. (a) A Special Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 2-25 P M (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Masjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dadar Stations. Members travelling from other station on the B B & C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that every man will endeavour to attend this parade, and proceed by the Special Train.

(5) The return journey will be from Santa Cruz Station on the B B & C I Railway, by special train about 7-15 p.m.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 8th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College Grounds at 5 p.m. on Friday the 8th instant.

4. C Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 a.m. on Friday the 8th instant. Dress—Drill Order.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Cooria from the 11th to 16th March both days inclusive. Prospectus of which are with Officers Commanding Companies and may be obtained from Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergeant-Major at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Camp Mahaluxmi, 7th March.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day:—Lieut Durnford.
Next for duty: Lieut Covernton.
Orderly Sergeant for to-day:—Sergt Gennington.
Next for duty:—Corpl Ewing.

2. The Corps will parade to-day at 6-30 a.m. for a rehearsal of the "All India" Skill at arms, competition. Four 10-inch R M L Gun Detachments will be required with Battery Commander's Staff. Dress—Drill order without arms, patties not to be worn.

3. There will be Gun Drill and Squad Drill at 5-30 p.m. this evening.

4. The Corps will parade for the Annual Inspection of the General Officer Commanding on Saturday next 9th inst as follows:—9-30 a.m. practice from 10 inch R M L and 6 inch B L Guns. Dress:—Drill order without arms, patties to be worn. 4-30 p.m. Ceremonial Parade. Dress:—Full Dress with arms, patties not to be worn. Members are reminded that attendance on Inspection parade is compulsory unless leave have been obtained or Medical Creatincate is furnished.

By Order,
G. SIODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic Earnings for the week ending 23rd February, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 22d Feb 1901— G I P Railway system	Rs. 1,56,816	Rs. 7,34,373	Rs. 3,441	Rs. 9,34,485
I M R do	56,100	1,74,400	7,400	2,40,400
Total	2,52,748	9,11,273	10,844	11,74,885
Actuals for corresponding week ending 24th Feb 1900— G I P Railway system	1,04,332	5,32,240	7,184	7,33,955
I M R do	50,810	2,03,152	9,213	2,62,975
Total	2,55,142	7,35,401	16,397	9,95,940
Increase or (G I P R	+2,116	+2,02,124	—3,740	+2,00,500
Decrease (I M R	+5,290	+29,748	—1,813	+33,575

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

DEATH.

DE MONTE—March 6, at Bandora, Manoel Alexius De Monte, Purchasing Officer, Bombay Tramway Co., aged 56 years. Funeral will leave for St Peters Church, at 5 p.m. this evening. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRADDOCK—February 21, at the Victoria Brewery, Sonada, the wife of H J Craddock, of a daughter.

MOYLE—March 1, at Barrackpore, the wife of G Moyle, Superintending Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ATKINSON—MACKAY—February 23, at Calcutta, by the Rev G H Hook, William Atkinson, eldest son of J H Atkinson, of 13, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta, to Mabel Onslow, second daughter of Horace Mackay, of Melbourne.

MAIR—WATT—February 27, at the United Free Church, Wellesley Square, Calcutta, by the Rev David Reid, B D, assisted by the Rev Kenneth Macdonald, D D, Alexander Mair, of Smith Ross and Co., to Margaret Hony Rennil, eldest daughter of Dr George Watt, C I E, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

DEATH.

McDONNELL—March 1, at the General Hospital Calcutta, Winifred McDonnell, age 23 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

FOR HURTS,
BRUISES.

Our "RHEUMATIKON" is an unfailing remedy. Anything liable to be needed at once should be always at hand. Standard Remedies are invaluable, and of all Standard Remedies this is one of the best.

Re. 1 per bootle.

KEMP AND Co, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.

INOCULATION.

SIR BALCHANDRA KRISHNA'S letter on inoculation, which is printed elsewhere, is an attempt to refute the allegation that the Municipal Corporation is neglecting its duty in not bringing the benefit of inoculation before the uneducate masses of the people. His arguments in brief are: that it is the duty of Government and not the Corporation to popularise this plague preventive measure; that the prejudice of the people to the operation has hardened into hostility by reason of the want of definite pronouncement on the part of the Bombay Government, who having raised up this opposition can alone break it down by a declaration of their faith in its efficacy and in executive acts. In pointing out that Sir Balchandra's arguments are not sound, we are not apolgists for Government, but it is well to look at the attitude which Government has assumed on the question of inoculation. It has repeatedly affirmed that it has great faith in the operation, and from the time of Haffkine's discovery down to the date of the Plague Commission's report it has consistently supported its application to the people. There is nothing uncertain in any of the resolutions promulgated by Government, and in any verbal allusions to inoculation either by Lord Sandhurst or by Lord Northcote no word has been used which suggests hesitancy of belief in its efficacy as the most potent discovery yet made in conferring a very large degree of immunity upon those who accept it. Sir Balchandra says that while the Government of India have declared in its favour the Bombay Government have been reticent, but the latter in republishing the former's views affirmed its own belief in them. The Bombay Government has not issued an order compelling inoculation, as the operation affects the liberty of the people. If a man is attacked with hydrophobia the authorities rightly have power so to deal with the unfortunate individual as to prevent him from harming others, but this element of danger to the whole community is absent in reference to inoculation, which operation is urged that people may better secure the safety of their own lives. Government have supported inoculation from the time of its discovery. Evidence of this is seen by the special privileges conferred on those persons who have undergone the operation. People who have been inoculated and are temporarily disabled from work are secure against pecuniary loss; inoculated persons are not detained during railway journeys, unless, of course, actually suffering from plague; inoculated persons living in houses wherein plague cases have occurred need not evacuate, save during the short time occupied in disinfection. These privileges are not given to people uninoculated.

If further evidence were needed it is only necessary to point to the inoculation campaign in Bombay City last year, when in order to encourage the people to avail themselves of this preventive they rewarded each patient to the extent of two annas. This premium, however, has been stopped owing to its abuses, as hundreds of people, finding the operation caused them little or no inconvenience, presented themselves repeatedly before the inoculating doctors. In the mofussil the same privileges are given to people who have been inoculated, and Government has conferred on Indian gentlemen, who have taken great interest in plague work, and specially in inoculation, honours of varying degrees. Mr. Cappel, of Dharwar, probably owns his C.I.E. to his inoculation work, and while Sir Balchandra has a long and honourable record in the service of this City, is it not possible his great influence on the side of inoculation helped him to his knighthood? Inoculation was started in earnest in Bombay last year by Government, who were assisted by the leaders of the people. It is as a cart on wheels; Government has pushed the wheels round but the Corporation seem to dislike the task of pulling it along. The Corporation is quite capable of taking action and forming its own plans without assistance from Government, and one reason why the latter is taking no active steps during this plague epidemic is that inoculation occupies the whole time of plague officers to the exclusion of other or more important duties. We say "more important duties" advisedly, as the Plague Commission places disinfection first. At the time when plague first broke out thousands of rupees were wasted in disinfectants, but this was more or less because their use was in unskilful hands.

This defect is now remedied, and at the present time five English medical men are mainly occupied each day in supervising the disinfection of houses. We fail to see how Sir Balchandra arrives at his opinion that the prejudices of people have been increased by the inaction of Government, and that their opposition can only be broken down by executive acts. We have shown above that Government has been taking action for several years in regard to placing the value of inoculation before the people, and it would be instructive if Sir Balchandra, speaking as one of the foremost leaders of the people, had indicated the nature of the "executive acts" they wish Government to take. The more effective way of overcoming the opposition of the people seems to rest with the heads of the various communities. They are gentlemen of education and intelligence, and the favourable position of Government towards inoculation is understood by them if it is not clear to the mass of the people. The latter have the greatest respect for their leaders, and if they would explain it and the advantages of the operation to their ignorant brethren the prevailing prejudice would be materially dissipated. Any attempt to force or even push inoculation without the co-operation of the heads of the various communities would assuredly fail. There are many Indian gentlemen devoting themselves to assisting Government officers to fight plague, but there is undoubtedly a great amount of apathy among other influential men, and unfortunately this apathy is not wanting among the members of the Corporation. Whenever plague comes up for debate there is a remarkable unanimity about the advisability of cutting down expenditure, the consequence being that while we are in the midst of an epidemic of much greater severity than last year, there are engaged less officials in plague work than in previous visitations. As stated a few days back, the only way to prove the efficacy of inoculation—if the tests made by Government are not sufficiently convincing—is by engaging a large and expensive staff, whose duty it will be to preach inoculation and keep a strict record of every person operated upon. There is no doubt such a crusade would result in an enormous saving of human life, but what chance would a proposal that the Corporation should bear its share of such expense have of being carried?

THE COST OF THE ARMY.

COMPARING the cost of the British Army with that of the great armies of the Continent, Major Arthur Griffiths in the "Fortnightly Review" points out that, though the expense of maintaining our small army may appear great, the army estimates include a great many things beside the actual maintenance of the soldier. Taking the various European military Budgets in the lump and dividing them by the total number of men maintained on a peace footing, the cost of the British soldier appears enormous by comparison with the Continental. On the figures of the year preceding the Boer war, the cost of the regular British Army of 184,853 works out at £111 per man. In France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, with armies whose peace strength is more than three times greater than that of England and in Russia where the number is more than four times as great, the average cost per head is considerably less than half that of the £111 set down to the credit of the British soldier. The Continental amounts per head are Russia £35; France £40; Germany £42 and Austria Hungary £48. Switzerland maintains its national defensive force at the small cost of £4 4s. per head. But in calculations as to the cost of the Army, Major Griffiths thinks that account must be taken of the reserves and auxiliaries. These bring up the strength to 679,333 and reduce the average cost from £111 to £33 per head. But even if credit be not taken for the reserves and auxiliaries it is pointed out that on maintenance of the individual soldier actually only s aum £52 a year is spent. If to the expenditure on rank and file be added the charge for the pay of officers there remains a balance of quite half the Army estimates, which is expended on "impersonal and administrative services." Attempts made from time to time to reduce that portion of the expenditure have not been successful. Moreover, Major Griffiths does not suggest that economy should be exercised in that direction but rather indicates that instead of retrenchment we may look for an increase in army expenditure. "The gist and essence of so called army reform is," he says, "to keep up in future and at all times a defensive-offensive force adequate to our requirements." That means a stronger and more costly army. "Our army by its nature and constitution, must be dear and everything points to growing costliness." This inevitable increase of expenditure he counsels us to accept with the best grace at command.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE WAR.

THE Prime Minister, in the debate on the reply to the Address in the Lords the other day, testified to the equanimity with which he and his colleagues of the Ministry view the prolonged state of unrest in South Africa. He denied that there was any real ground for discontent, still less for apprehension, and he quoted precedents, which we also enumerated the other day, of guerilla warfare's vitality. His Lordship cited the Mutiny and pointed out that there was a longer period between the outbreak and the final disappearance of resistance than has marked the South African war. Between the Secession War in America, and that in which we are engaged, there was a great deal of resemblance; but it was three or four years before the whole efforts of that very intelligent and most efficient community were able to bring their war to a final successful issue. In Bosnia it took two years before the whole power of the Austrian Empire was able to conquer the peasants who were fighting in the mountains of that country. Where you have great enthusiasm—as in this case you undoubtedly have had in South Africa, observed his Lordship, where you have a country that is difficult to fight in, and that gives opportunities for lengthened and daring resistance, however great the power you have at your back, however wealthy the country that is attacking may be, many, many months must elapse if the resistance is persistently and obstinately continued, before complete tranquility can be restored. South Africa will afford no exception to the rule and the words of Lord Salisbury should silence pro-Boer agitators. He declared that if Great Britain were to relinquish or abate her demand that the independence of these territories should be given up—it would in respect of the Colony of South Africa, involve incessant and continuous warfare under circumstances in which they would be at the greatest disadvantage, and on occasions when they would be forced to fight with little prospect of success for many and many a year to come. It is evident as passions have been aroused and as feelings now stand in those territories, that unless we are masters and conquerors there is no hope for any abiding peace. Piet De Wet's appeal to his brother shows that the intelligent Boer recognises this is inevitable and it would be good for the Colonies as well as for the enemy and their prisoners to admit this without further delay.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

THERE is little alteration in the agricultural situation as indicated by the weekly Government reports. In Bombay Presidency where harvests abound, they have been reaped for the most part. In most areas the crops have been destroyed owing to lack of moisture and where this has not been sufficient to cause damage the evil has been effected either by insects or frosts. The conditions are becoming harder and there is a gradual increase of the demand for relief work. Harvests of late crops in Madras continue to yield moderately, and fodder, while generally available, is getting scanty in parts of the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem. The recent rains have, however, slightly improved the prospects. Rain has fallen in Bengal, slightly damaging standing crops, but not to any serious extent. There is danger of excessive moisture causing injury to the crops in North-Western Provinces, and sunshine is also needed in the Punjab, as the crops are being damaged in Umballa, Mooltan and Lahore districts through too much rain. The sugarcane crop is above the average in Sialkot. This is the complaint from Central Provinces, and a fall of hail has damaged standing crops in Saugor, Mandla, Nagpur, Balaghat and Raipur. The mustard crop in Assam is an indifferent one in the main; pruning of tea is nearly finished, and land is being ploughed for early and late rice. In Berar the prospects of winter crops are fair and harvesting has commenced. Crops are in good condition in Rajputana, but have been damaged to a great extent by rats in parts of Mewar and by hail in Alwar. The outturn of spring crops in Baroda territory is estimated to be below normal.

FOR YOUNG OFFICERS.

A USEFUL handbook for candidates for military examinations has been compiled by Mr. T. E. Madden of the 17th Bengal Infantry. It deals with the questions of organisation and equipment which are known to candidates for promotion under the title of "subject G," and the "notes" have been prepared with the view of saving officers the trouble of looking up the many official books covering the subject. All that is necessary to be known is here succinctly given. Beginning with short accounts of the modern military systems in Europe and Britain the book deals with the organization of the British army at home, abroad and in the field, gives equipment tables, details of organisation on lines of communication, transport and other cognate matters. A list of selected questions and answers from examination papers is also included. The book should altogether be of great assistance to officers in preparing for the promotion examinations.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE accompanied by a party from Government House, left Bombay at noon yesterday from the Byculla station by the Thana local train, on a visit to Bassein. The party alighted at the Thana station and proceeded to the Bassein Creek, whence they returned this evening by sea.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday the Hon. Mr. W. Greaves presided. In the course of his address he referred to the question of popularizing the use of currency notes and said that what was wanted was an inducemens to the petty producer to accept small notes which should be made encashable at all Treasuries. He hoped Government would let the public know that they were prepared to lend part of their surplus balance for Trade purposes.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry which has been sitting at the Esplanade Police Court since Monday last was expected to hold a prolonged investigation, there being the names of no less than eighteen witnesses submitted to the Court for examination. Yesterday afternoon, however, the proceedings came to an abrupt termination when the Court re-assembled after lunch. The President said that as far as the evidence already recorded went it indicated to the Court what the cause of the casualty was, and he had come to a very distinct opinion on that subject. The question of civil liability had nothing to do with it. The Court had only to decide the cause of the casualty. It would not deal with the certificates nor did it attach any blame to any one. The Court observed that the German ship was not amenable to its jurisdiction neither were the Pilots, while the owners of the ships founded their respective ships in every proper way. The decision will be given on Friday evening next.

FROM statements submitted to the Municipal Standing Committee yesterday, it appeared that the expenditure incurred on plague operations in Bombay up to the end of the past official year was Rs. 43,97,313-3-8; the expenditure from 1st April to 31st December 1900 came to Rs. 5,20,977-4-9, and thus the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,18,290-8-5.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the first 12 days of January 1901, amounted to Rs. 6,205, showing a decrease on corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 2,991.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the first 12 days of January 1901, amounted to Rs. 23,349, showing a decrease on corresponding period of last, year of Rs. 2,859.

MR. H. F. EVANS, at present additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, leaves Calcutta for Lucknow at the end of this week, in connection with the N.-W. P. and Oudh Rent Bill.

IT may be noted that Captain Fleming, who has at last carried off the Challenge Cup in the Lawn Tennis Tournament at Calcutta, secured his sixth win last Saturday. He had, however, failed to win three years consecutively, and hence the Cup did not pass into his possession until last Saturday. He has certainly every title to it now.

THE South African Despatches published in London on February 8th fill one hundred and fifty-two pages of the "Gazette." They open with a despatch from Lord Roberts, dated February 6th, 1900, and end with one from Sir Redvers Buller, dated, on board the "Dunnegan Castle," 9th November, 1900.

A MEETING of students took place at St. Petersburg, to discuss the action of the authorities in forcing some thirty of their comrades to serve with the army in China. The students angrily demanded that these students should be given their freedom, more especially as the authorities had pardoned the majority of the students arrested at Kieff. As a result of this meeting a number of students were arrested, and more arrests are expected. Two students of forestry were arrested on the day of their return to the University for carrying explosives.

SIGNALLING TO MARS.

BY SIR ROBERT BALL, F.R.S.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

If we could imagine a flag of these colossal dimensions on a flag pole say five hundred miles long, and if the Martians availed themselves of the next favourable opposition, say in 1909, to make arrangements for waving this colossal flag to and fro, and if some of our most skilful astronomers, provided with the very largest and most perfect telescopes, and situated on the loftiest mountains on which observations have ever been placed, were to be studying the surface of Mars, they might, I grant, perceive the waving of the flag, and might possibly be able to receive certain indications therefrom. But it would be no use for the Martians to make this attempt at the present opposition. A flag the size of Ireland would be quite too small under existing conditions. Even if the flag were as large as the United Kingdom it would not be sufficient.

I think this illustration alone will suffice to show the absurdity of the notion—if, indeed, it was ever seriously entertained—that the inhabitants of this Earth can ever exchange intelligent signals with the inhabitants of Mars. But it is asked, whether the inhabitants of Mars, disdaining altogether the use of gross material signals like those of waving flags, may not be successful with signals of some other type? May they not, for instance, employ some more refined process, in which an adaptation suggested by that blessed word "electricity" may be available for the purpose? He would certainly be rash who now attempted to indicate the limits of what electricity may do for us in the future so far as this Earth is concerned. We now talk familiarly with its aid between London and Paris; we expect before long to be able to hold a conversation with our friends in Rome. We are assured that we shall have ere long a telephone exchange by which the various capitals of Europe will be placed within conversing reach of each other.

It is, however, the telegraphy without wires that we think of in the present connection. That beautiful invention with which the name of Marconi is associated has accomplished feats which transcend anything that could have been dreamed of a few years ago. When Herz made his famous experiments, in which he succeeded in transmitting electro-magnetic waves a few feet, he could hardly have realised the recent development of his great discovery. It is now possible for the master of a ship at sea to communicate with another ship far below the horizon and, indeed, fifty miles away. Valuable lives have been already saved by the marine application of this wireless telegraphy. Who shall say what limits are to be placed to the developments of this most marvellous process of utilising the vibrations of the ether? I do not know whether Signor Marconi himself entertains the hope that it will ever be possible to transmit messages across the Atlantic by his admirable method. Let us, however, assume for a moment that such a vast extension of wireless telegraphy is conceivable. Let us even assume that the whole of our Earth is to be included within the area over which the wireless telegraph signals would in time be extended. Yet I think we shall find that even if this degree of success, at present hardly to be anticipated were achieved we should still be hopelessly, if not quite immeasurably, distant from any rational prospect of success in transmitting appreciable electro-magnetic waves across the space between the Earth and Mars.

It is essential to observe the fundamental difference between the transmission of a signal along the wire in the case of ordinary telegraphy and the transmission of a signal in the case of the wireless telegraphy. In the former case, as the message travels along the wire or perhaps I ought to say, more accurately, through the ether in the wire and in its vicinity, it experiences no losses beyond those which are incident to the resistance of the wire and the leakage "en route." The amounts of these losses are simply proportional to the length of the journey; these losses may be made so low that the wonderful achievements of cable telegraphy and the telephone have been rendered possible; this is at least a sufficiently precise statement of the facts for our present purpose. But the case is totally different when a message is being transmitted through space by wireless telegraphy. The message clearly emanates in this case not along one particular direction, as in wire telegraphy, but is diffused in every direction. The undulations in the ether from the wireless telegraphic apparatus are dispersed like the radiance from the sun in heaven which spreads over an ever-widening sphere; they are not limited to one narrow prescribed course, and consequently their effectiveness declines as the distance increases much more rapidly than does the intensity of the electric current transmitted along a wire. To use the ordinary expression, the intensity of an effect spreading in all directions, decreases inversely as the square of the distance. The light from the Sun is reduced to a fourth when the distance is doubled; it is reduced to a hundredth when the distance is increased tenfold. In like manner the intensity of the undulations from the Marconi signalling apparatus decreases with the square of the distance, if not indeed in a ratio higher still. It is, however, still to be hoped that success in concentrating the waves in a particular direction may be attained in some degree. If this could be done, the figures now given might need some alteration, though none which would affect the validity of the conclusion aimed at.

Let us suppose that the signalling power of wireless telegraphy had been advanced to such a perfection that it was possible to transmit a signal across a distance of eight thousand miles—that is to say, across a distance equal to the diameter of the Earth. I think it will be admitted that this is a very liberal supposition. The Moon is, however, at a distance of about thirty times the Earth's diameter, and therefore, even supposing that Marconi's waves could be sent across the Earth's diameter, yet to be appreciable at the distance of the Moon which is thirty times greater, the intensity of those waves would have to be not merely thirty times, but thirty times thirty—that is, the efficiency must be nine hundred times as great as I have supposed. In other words, even if the whole Earth were brought within the domain of wireless telegraphy, the system would still have to be improved nine hundred times as much, again before the Moon could also be brought within the sphere of influence.

And now let us apply this reasoning to Mars. I have shown that at its very closet approach Mars must still be some 35,000,000 miles from our Earth—that is to say, even under the most favourable circumstances, the ruddy planet is at a distance from us which must be more than four thousand times as great as the Earth's diameter. Here again we can apply the simple test of numerical calculation. Assuming, as we have already explained, that the intensity of the effect decreases like the law of gravitation, with the inverse square of the distance, we see that the effect of a wireless telegraphic signal transmitted across a distance equal to the diameter of the Earth would be further reduced to a mere sixteen-millionth part if it had to travel over the distance to Mars. In other words, even if wireless telegraphy attained the utmost perfection that I suppose even its most sanguine advocates could possibly dream of, yet the efficiency of the apparatus would have to be increased a thousandfold, and then a thousandfold again, and finally multiplied by another sixteen, before an appreciable signal could be transmitted to Mars.

I commenced this article with showing that no alleged phenomena on the surface of Mars are likely to receive much attention from those acquainted with astronomy unless the observations have been made in August or September. I end it by saying that no electric signalling to Mars appears to me to be possible, for the simple reason that the apparatus would have to be sixteen million times efficient as that which would suffice to do for wireless telegraphy far more than even its most ardent champions have yet, so far as I know, ventured to claim for it.

I do not, of course, say that electric waves may not traverse such a distance as that between the Earth and Mars: the fact that sunlight reaches Mars, and that it is thence reflected back to us shows, of course, that ethereal waves can, and do, traverse that distance. What we do assert is that the source of waves adequate to accomplish such a feat must be on such a scale as to be hopelessly beyond the power of man to initiate or control.

The subject of alleged communication with Mars therefore seems to me to be undeserving of serious attention.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEBATE ON THE WAR OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, MAR. 5.

The debate in the Lords on the War Office administration was continued to-night.

Lord Northbrook, Lord Chelmsford and Lord Dunraven condemned Lord Lansdowne's attack on Lord Wolseley and Lord Dunraven asked if Sir William Butler had not warned the Government that one hundred thousand men would be required for South Africa.

Lord Rosebery deprecated personalities and suggested a secret Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the defences. Lord Salisbury disclaimed any intention of an attack on Lord Wolseley. He pointed out that the Army was subject to Parliament and we must make the best of the existing system.

Lord Wolseley asked the Lords to suspend their judgment and intimated that he would reply to Lord Lansdowne's strictures later on.

A SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A scene took place in the House of Commons, last night, owing to Mr. Balfour enforcing the closure of the debate.

The Nationalists refused to vote and the Speaker named nine members, who were suspended, but refused to leave the House and were bodily carried out by the police after a most unseemly struggle.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Sir A. Milner has arrived a Bloemfontein and proceeded North, accompanied by Lord Kitchener.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

MADRAS, MAR. 5.

Major H. Bonham-Carter, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been selected by the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway to act for Mr. Louis Moss, as Agent and Manager during Mr. Weller's absence from May to November. If Mr. Dring had been appointed, Mr. Moss would have retired. With the appointment of Major Bonham-Carter, every railway in Southern India will be under Royal Engineer officers and comparatively junior officers. Colonel Burn Murdoch and Major Shelly have justified their appointments, but the "Madras Mail" is not inclined to view with satisfaction the bestowal of so many plums of railway appointments of officers of the corps mentioned.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce have written to the Government of Madras, calling attention to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to the schemes for improving the Madras Harbour. The Chamber, in reply to kindly veiled sarcasm of his Excellency the Viceroy on the subject during his visit to Madras, says that, granting that in a large undertaking where conflicting interests have been co-ordinated, it is impossible until Government takes the matter in hand to evolve a suitable scheme, it is to be hoped that the Government of Madras will assume the "role" of arbiter, and decide on giving some shape to the project so urgently demanded.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT MADRAS.

A public meeting was held in Madras on Tuesday evening in the open air near the Victoria Public Hall to confirm the resolutions arrived at by the Executive and General Committee regarding the establishment of a Victoria Memorial in Madras. His Excellency the Governor presided, and, in a brief speech commended the unanimity with which the proposal had been finally adopted and sent for confirmation to a public meeting. Letters and telegrams of sympathy, many containing promises of donations, were received from her Highness the Maharani Regent of Mysore, the Rajah of Bobbili, the Zemindar of Chunampet, the Jaghirdar of Arnee, the Hon'ble Mr. Vigiaraghava Chariar, Mr. Sivshiah Sastria, the Rajah of Vencatagiri (who gives Rs. 1,000 to the all-India Memorial, and Rs. 1,000 to the Madras memorial), the Rajah of Parla Kimidi (who gives Rs, 5,000 to the Madras Memorial), the Rajah of Mundesa (who gives Rs. 500 to the all India Memorial)and Rs. 500 to the Madras fund, and the Zemindar of Irulam (who has promised Rs. 500 to Madras), Telegrams were also received from Mahomed Aba Rajah of Cannanore, and Mr. Sungrah Subbier ex-Dewan of Travancore.

The two first resolutions were practically the same as those adopted at a meeting of the General Committee already wired.

The first was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. George Arbuthnot, who commended the unanimity with which the proposal had been passed, and, in an eloquent speech, referred to the unselfish character of the memorial, which was one which would have commended itself to the late Queen.

Mr. G. Subramiania Iyer seconded the resolution, and Mr. John Adam supported it, and explained that the advantage of working in connection with the Victoria Technical Institute was that they would secure the nucleus of a lakh and three-quarters and a fine technical library.

The second resolution regarding the allocation of 10 per cent. of the subscriptions not specially given for Madras to the all-India Memorial was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, and seconded by Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar.

The third resolution relegating the organising of the fund, etc., to the committees and office bearers already existing was proposed by Mr. Power Wallis, Advocate-General, and seconded by Sir George Moore.

All the resolutions were unanimously carried. The following subscriptions were promised :—Sir V. Bhashyam Iyenger, Rs. 1,000 to the all-India Memorial, and Rs. 250 to the Provincial Fund : the Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham, Rs. 400 to the all-India and Rs. 100 to the Provincial Fund : the Chief Justice, Rs. 1,000 to the Provincial Fund ; the Pilly family, Rs. 1,000 to the Provincial Fund ; Messrs. Thirumala Chariar, Beauchamp, and Rajaratna Moodeliar, Rs. 100 each to the Provincial Memorial Fund.

DISTURBANCES IN THE CHIN HILLS.

DESPATCH OF A PUNITIVE FORCE.

The Burma Government has issued the following Press Note in connection with the disturbances in the Chin Hills :—

A somewhat serious raid was recently made upon a tribute-paying village, called Sherkhruit in Chichaung-Pakokku Chin Hills, by some men from a Kuram village, beyond the administrative border. Twenty Khrum men armed with ten guns attacked Sherkhruit on 14th December last, and killed seven persons, all but one of whom were children, dangerously wounded one, and carried off a little girl as a captive. The attack is believed to have been the result of a private feud which has existed between the two villages for some years. Negotiations for the surrender of the ringleaders proved fruitless, and it was, therefore, decided to despatch a small punitive column of Military Police from Mindat Sakan to punish the offenders. The Khrum expedition reached Khrum on 24th February, and the Khrum villages being unsupported by the neighbouring villages offered no resistance, but ran away as the attacking column neared their village. In the attempt to capture prisoners two villagers were killed and two chiefs and three villagers were captured and detained as hostages. No casualties occurred on the side of the attacking force.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The principal business at the Council next Friday will be the debate on the Assam Labour Bill in connection with which Mr. Buckingham moves an amendment for the rejection of the clause enhancing the minimum wage. The report of the Select Committee on the Miner, Bill will also be presented, and a small Forest Bill passed.

Notice has been issued for the election by non-official members of the Bombay Council of a nominee to succeed Mr. Mehta on the Viceroy's Council.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FANCOURT.

It is understood that Brigadier General Fancourt is resigning the Allahabad Command on the ground of ill health.

THE MYSORE RESIDENT AND FRONTIER AGENT AT CALCUTTA.

Colonel Robertson, the Resident of Mysore, and Colonel Deane, the agent elect of the Frontier Province, are at Calcutta to see the Viceroy.

THE PLAGUE.

The Plague mortality in India rose last week to 6,927, the Bombay and Calcutta cities and North Western Provinces all reporting increases, while the Bengal districts had close on four thousand deaths.

Lieut Baird, 12th Bengal Lancers, is posted to plague duty at Bombay.

RE-OPENING OF LEAVE TO THE I. M. S.

Orders have been issued re-opening leave under the ordinary conditions to officers of the I. M. S. in Military and Civil employ to the extent that officers are available to replace the absentees.

RESERVE FOR THE TELEGRAPH SECTION.

The formation by special enlistment is sanctioned of a reserve for the telegraph section in each corps of Sappers and Miners, to serve three years with the colours and thereafter be absorbed into the telegraph department, which has agreed to receive 24 reservists from Bengal, 24 from Madras and twelve from Bombay.

REMOUNTS FOR INDIA.

In connection with the purchase of remounts for India, it is now laid down that India is to be made, so far as possible, independent of Australia in the matter of the horsing of British and Native Cavalry, suitable country breds and Arabs being also preferred to walers for Artillery purposes.

I. G. OF CAVALRY, INDIA.

The duties of the Inspector-General of Cavalry, India, will be carried on by a Brigade-Major, as a temporary arrangement, until the next cold season, during the absence of General Elliot in South Africa.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR UGANDA.

The full cadre of officers for the Indian Contingent, now being formed for Uganda, is as follows :—Commandant, Captain Hornby, 2nd P. I. Double Company Commanders, Capt. Carnegy, 9th B. I. and Lieut. Rattray, 45th P. I. Adjutant and Quarter Master, Lieut. Nicolson, 37th B. I. D. C. O's. —Lieuts. Henderson, 39th B. I. and Melliss, 13th Bombay Infantry.

THE CIVIL MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

In view of the inconvenience caused in the Civil Medical Administration by the demands for Medical Officers for the China expedition, instructions have been issued by the Government of India for the preparation of a list of stations at which two Military Medical charges can be held by one officer, the object being to re-adjust equitably the shortage caused by the mobilisation between the Civil and Military Medical Departments.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MULE BREEDING COMMISSION.

Major-General Tyler, president of the Horse and Mule Breeding Commission sails on the 9th instant for England to join the War Office Committee on Artillery rearmament. The remaining members of the Committee proceed home to write their report.

Captain Knapp will visit Cyprus en route to investigate the possibilities of that island for the supply of Ordnance mules.

The transfer to the Bombay Government of the military land and buildings in the abandoned Cantonment of Thana has been sanctioned.

The retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Bartholomeusz, I. M. S., Bombay, takes effect from the 31st instant.

A loan of Rs. 12,000 to the Hyderabad-Sind Cantonment Fund for a new market is sanctioned.

Major-General Morton and Brigadier-Generals Jeffreys, Black and Creagh have eight months' leave each on private affairs.

The steamers Hardinge and Dilwara will take home from Bombay the invalids and details now awaiting passage, the former vessel sailing on the 20th instant and the latter early in April.

Colonel Thomas resides outside India on vacating the command of the 4th Bombay Cavalry.

Arrangements are in progress for the despatch Home this month of a number of invalids and their families from British regiments. Two of the Indian troops troopships will probably be employed on this duty.

Telegrams from the China Force report the death of one sepoy and four followers from disease. A sepoy of the 26th Baluchis was murdered by Chinamen on February 20th.

THE CEYLON PRISONERS.

HOW FIVE BOERS ESCAPED.

The Ceylon papers state that the escape of five Boer prisoners from the s.s. Catalonia at Colombo on January 14th is now explained. It will be remembered that the five men were P. J. Botha, L. and G. Steitley, W. J. Steyn, and E. Hansor. The Kherson, a 10,225-ton vessel belonging to the Russian Volunteer Fleet, left Colombo on the same day as the prisoners made their escape from the Catalonia, and although it was suggested at the time that it was likely that the men had boarded the Russian steamer the idea was discredited in certain quarters. But information has now been received to the effect that the Kherson, which arrived at Theodosia, a Crimean seaport, in the early part of February, had on board five escaped Boer prisoners, and that the Commander has got into hot water for receiving them.

ACCIDENT AT THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CAMP.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning an accident occurred at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp at Mahaluximi by which Bombardier H. R. Todman the gun layer, was injured. It appears that the artillerymen were at target practice from two 10in. R. M. L. and two 6in. B. L. guns. During the course of the practice Bombardier Todman loaded a 6in. disappearing gun and proceeded to fire it by the electrical appliance connection with it. Immediately the current was applied, the gun went off and simultaneously the part marked "up" on the percussion lock was blown out, striking the man on both the thighs and left hand. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had received several punctured wounds on both the thighs, a circular contused wound about half an inch in depth at the middle of the right thigh and some superficial wounds on the left hand. After the injuries were dressed he was allowed to go home.

THE KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL BURNETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 6.

The troops in garrison at Poona paraded this morning to witness the presentation of the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal to Major-General Burnett by Sir Robert Low, in acknowledgement of the great services rendered by him to the inhabitants of Poona, during the plague epidemics. At 7-45 the troops formed up in three sides of a square, the Royal Scots, Shropshire Light Infantry, 16th and 17th Bombay Infantry and the 1st Bombay Lancers under command of Colonel Collett. Major-General Burnett, accompanied by the district and his personal staff, arrived on the ground and after a few minutes Sir Robert Low accompanied by the army head quarters staff, came upon the scene and was received with a general salute. Sir Robert then proceeded to the flag staff, where a number of the staff dismounted. Addressing General Burnett, General Low said he had the honour to present him with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal by command of her late Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen Empress of India, who had awarded him this medal last year. The warrant was dated 10th April 1900, and stated that the medals were to be given for public services in India, without distinction of race or creed. Her Majesty graciously had awarded the first class medal to General Charles John Burnett, C. B. Sir Robert said it was hardly necessary to add that it was awarded for the great services rendered by the General at the time of plague. All knew how great his exertions had been in the cause and he felt grateful himself that he had been able to present this medal. It had been worthily awarded and had arrived in time to be presented where it had been so nobly earned. Sir Robert fixed the medal on General Burnett's breast and the troops were dismissed.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

BOMBAY'S DECREASED POPULATION.

The feature of yesterday's census returns for the Presidency is that in only the two districts of Savantvadi and Dharwar are there increases of population compared with the census of 1891. In all the other places large decreases of population are disclosed. For Bombay City the figures show a decrease of 50,921 compared with the number of inhabitants ten years ago. The returns as they are being daily received show how great have been the ravages of pestilence and famine throughout the Presidency.

Name of District, State or City.	Number of Houses.		Population in 1891.		
	In 1891	In 1901.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Savantvadi	36476	36114	93520	99428	192948
Bijapur District	126148	128857	368104	398235	766339
Palanpur Agency	138917	116858	336587	309939	646526
Dharwar District	194071	201854	522071	523243	1051314
Dharamour State	21240	18008	61778	58720	120498
Baneda State	7575	7778	21489	19834	41378
Cambay	22888	20177	46231	43491	89722
Bombay City	.....	.....	576093	303671	821764

Name of District, State or City.	Population in 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Savantvadi	103207	111593	217809
Bijapur District	398240	386931	785041
Palanpur Agency	243036	224653	467691
Dharwar District	561549	551877	1113426
Dharamour State	51319	48817	100136
Baneda State	20926	19536	40382
Cambay	38579	36514	75112
Bombay City	478813	296030	770843

The town of Howrah shows a population of 156,786 (99,247 males and 57,539 females) against 116,606 ; (70,477 males and 46,129 females) in 1891, an increase of 40,180, and Serampore of 44,629 against 35,952. The large increase in both cases is due to the growth of the mills. In the Mofussil, distances are considerable, and a certain amount of delay is inevitable. But the figures for the Balasore district have already been reported by Mr. Carlyle, the District Magistrate. They show a population of 1,081,426 as compared with 994,625 at the previous Census.

THE WALDORF CO.

On Tuesday night the Waldorf Co. closed their successful season at the Novelty Theatre with a performance of "The Merchant of Venice." The play was finely staged and the acting admirable. In the early scenes, Mr. Norval McGregor was a somewhat vigorous Shylock, but in the greatest scene of all he gave what seems to be the true interpretation of the part. Shylock is not a character that is intended to win sympathy, and broken though he is in the Court scene, there was no sympathy shown for him by last night's audience. That was, of course, a compliment to Mr. McGregor's acting which was throughout very excellent. Miss Waldorf was a most admirable Portia and Miss Bessie Freeman as Nerissa was perfect. Miss Hallett as Jessica was also well fitted with her part. Mr. Lawrence Hanray has not appeared to better advantage during the season than he did as Bassanio, and Mr. W. W. Bond was a capital Antonio. Mr. Walter Durant duplicated the parts of Lancelot Gobbo and Tubal and in both was characteristically excellent. Mr. G. Arnold was successful as Lorenzo. The other parts were all in capable hands.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

We would remind our readers that the opening date of the Bandmann Opera Company at the Novelty Theatre is fast approaching. This day week, March 14th, the play-going public of Bombay will have the opportunity of judging for themselves as to the undisputed merits of Mr. Bandmann's talented company. His Excellency Lord Northcote has kindly granted his patronage on this occasion, when the well-known musical comedy, Little Christopher Columbus, by G. R. Sims and Ivan Caryll will occupy the boards and a huge house is confidently expected. To avoid any risk of delay a large portion of the scenery, etc., of the Company, weighing some fifty tons, has already been despatched from Calcutta, the rest following with the Company. The Company has a repertoire of over twenty, which require a vast amount of scenery and properties, apart from the private baggage indespensable for so large a Company on tour for long and so far from home. We are informed that the advance booking has been so large that intending play-goers are advised to secure their seats at once in case they have not already taken this wise precaution, for the rush extends throughout the season. The box plan is daily on view, at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Hummum Street, and we would remind our readers that subscribers to the season of eleven operas will receive 15 per cent. discount on their tickets. The Company will arrive from Calcutta on Tuesday morning, March 12, thus allowing two clear days to recoup and make all final preparations before opening.

THE QUEEN AND THE SCHOOLBOYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following true anecdote, as illustrative of the late Queen's goodness of heart, may be interesting to your readers. In May 1892, my son was at one of the well-known preparatory schools in England. The cheeky boys sent her a round robin wishing her many happy returns of the day, adding the wish that they could also enjoy her birthday ! The Queen wrote to the Head Master, through her Private Secretary, and, thinking the letter might not arrive in time, telegraphed asking for a holiday. It is needless to say that the holiday was granted and one is, I believe, now annually given on the 24th May to celebrate the event. The round robin was, of course, sent without the knowledge of the Head Master.—Yours, &c.

F. G.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

REVIVAL OF "PERIL."

MISS VANBRUGH'S DRESSES.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

For those whose playgoing memories go back so far as four-and-twenty years ago, the revival, at the Garrick Theatre, of Messrs. Clement Scott and B. C. Stephenson's adaptation of M. Victorien Sardou's 'Nos Intimes," known as "Peril," awakens some pleasant recollections. This was undoubtedly one of the great successes of the Bancroft management at the old Prince of Wales's Theatre. By the critics it was not received precisely with rapture, in spite of the consummate acting of Mrs. Kendal in the character of Lady Ormond ; but the public, as sometimes happens, sided with the dramatist against the critics, and the piece had a long and prosperous run. Yet the critics were right. Such a state of society as is here depicted by M. Sardou is impossible in France, or anywhere else, and the adaptors did not help to make it seem more plausible by transferring the action, after the manner of their class, to their own country. We cannot help asking ourselves what manner of man this Sir George Ormond can be, who not only tolerates, but receives with open hand, a party of people who ridicule and bully him in his own house, and otherwise behave, while remaining as guests beneath his roof, in a manner which the term boorishness would most inadequately describe. It is not satire; it is sheer caricature. Nor is M. Sardou altogether happy in the more serious act, which, adopting his usual formula, he introduces by way of contrast to the lighter portions that form the staple of his work. Sir George Ormond's wife has been too ready, like Lady Teazle, to listen to the voice of the tempter. She is nearly discovered by him under circumstances that would gravely compromise her reputation. Her too enterprising lover has been with her in her boudoir at night, when the husband has been supposed to be away, the husband arrives unexpectedly, and the lover makes his escape by jumping from a balcony. Here we have a tragic element introduced, but what use does M. Sardou make of it ? He turns round, as it were, and laughs in the face of the audience. Sir George goes out into the garden with his gun. Consternation of the wife, for assuredly her lover will be killed. Bang! You hear a gunshot, and the husband comes in in high glee. He has shot a hare (in the original it was a fox, but English squires do not shoot foxes), who has been trampling on a champion cactus and some prize carnations. Viewed by itself, there is dramatic power in the scene of the wife's indiscretion and her narrow escape, and it loses nothing of its effect in the hands of the present players. Miss Violet Vanbrugh is a stately and languishing Lady Ormond, and plays with force and sincerity, while Mr. Graham Browne is a very presentable and energetic wooer. The situation is, however, a risky one, and its riskiness was accentuated rather than otherwise by the performers. Mr. Frederick Kerr particularly distinguished himself with a very careful character study of the eccentric Sir Woodbine Grafton. To all appearance, the revival was perfectly successful.

Miss Violet Vanbrugh charms all her warm admirers both with her own sweetness and her exquisite gowns in "Peril." In the first act she wears an exquisite gown of white silk net, trimmed at the foot with a number of tiny frills, and above them an appliqued design in large leaves of white ruffled silk is worked round the skirt. It has a ruffled bodice, pointed in the front, and is belted in pale blue. In the second act she wears a morning gown of pale blue-grey soft material, that falls in graceful folds to form its long train, having two box-pleats in the front. The bodice is rather Russian in cut, with an open lace collar. In the third act she wears an exquisite evening dress of pink chiffon and silver sequins, and embroidery—a perfectly lovely dress, but it makes prosaic women quite sad to see a cloud-like mass of pink chiffon and silver being simply chased round and round a sofa, and then to watch it fight its way to freedom from a pair of most unwelcome embracing arms, until it falls swooning on the carpet—a sory resting-place for chiffon ! It is an indescribable dress, all ruches and tucks, with graceful elbow sleeves finished with ruching-edged frills, and a ravishing number of silk and chiffon and lace petticoat frillings underneath it to give it its exquisite lines and curves.

Miss Ormond, her step-daughter, appears in a very pretty, girlish pink muslin frock in the first act, trimmed with tiny foot-frills, a white ruched sash, white undersleeves, and a white vest tied with black velvet. In the third she has a yellow gauze dress, with yellow ruchings festooning the skirt, and in the last a white dress of cloth or veiling, trimmed with bands of narrow black velvet. A sailor-shaped collar finishes it at the neck, where she wears a red tie, a straw hat trimmed with corn and red poppies crowning the whole. Mrs. Crossley Beck, too, wears a succession of interesting gowns, both for day and evening styles.

Mr. Thuel Burnham, who made his debut at a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall is, it seems known in his native land as "the American Paderewski." Whether the great Polish pianist has yet any real cause to fear for his laurels is a matter we are not now called upon to discuss. It will suffice that Mr. Burnham has very wisely dropped the rather absurd title with which his trans-Atlantic admirers had invested him, and some out in London under his own name. He is still very young, and in fact when he started in the autumn of 1899, upon the lengthy tour which, under the management of Mr. Charles Young, first brought him prominently into fame across the Atlantic, he was barely out of his teens. No one, therefore, will expect to find in him the finished artist. His technique is excellent but a certain hardness of touch and lack of experience affected his playing of Beethoven ; while, although in America he is esteemed a great Chopin player, yet in a selection from that master yesterday he scarcely seemed to do himself real justice. Mr. Burnham was recalled after his performance of the Polonaise in A flat ; but he was beyond question heard at his best in some smaller pieces by his fellow-countrymen, namely, in a couple of musicianly and effective studies by Dr. Edward MacDowell, Professor of Music at Columbia University, New York, and in the veteran Mr. William Mason's "Silver Spring," a piece which is highly popular in the United States. Mr. Burnham's programme, although drawn up on ordinary lines, was, however, a well-diversified one, commencing with the usual transcription by Tausig of one of Bach's organ fugues ; and otherwise comprising, besides the Beethoven sonata and the Chopin selection aforesaid, Schubert's Impromptu in B flat, Liszt's transcription of the "Erl King," and the Tausig-Schubert "Militar Marsch." At the end of the recital the inevitable extra piece was demanded and conceded.

Professor Schlich, the head of the small forestr department for India at Cooper's Hill, is to lecture on February 27 at the Society of Arts on the depletion of the timber supply of the world. Mr. Schlich who is the first authority in England on this important subject, takes a serious view of the wasti of the earth's woods. It is, of course, associated wit the enormously increased demand for paper made from wood pulp. Already we hear of the exhaustion of the forests of Norway and the United States, and of the swoop of the great paper-makers on the forests of Canada. Unfortunately there is no dominion in the world where more wholesale waste goes on than in the British Empire. Neither Great Britain nor the Colonies—and the Colonial waste is enormous—make any attempt at reafforestation, or even to teach scientific forestry. And yet when a proposal was made—with very strong backing—to start a well-equipped forestry school at Cambridge, the reply of the Indian official was to write across the recommendation the note that what the Indian service wanted was the good physical basis that the public schools supplied.

Criticism of the present exhibition at the Dudley Gallery depends very much on the view to be taken of the status of the Art Society whose works are her e collected and shewn. If we look at them as an association of amateurs, aided by a few well-equipped artists, criticism will be gentle, and the verdict not unkind. And surely this is the true view to be taken. For much of the work here seems to have been done for the pleasure of doing it, and that joy in the art for its own sake shows itself in a drawing and takes the sting out of captious criticism. Many of these things seem to be notes of travel jottings in colour of impressions vividly felt, and which the artists desired to record before they had quite faded from memory. Such was probably Mr. Forbes Witherby's memorable view from the Ragi Scheideck of the mountains rising over a sea of cloud, one peak emerging out of the clouds of mist and vapour which filled the valley with ranges of fleecy hilltops. Mr. George Marks knows how to stage a landscape, he makes the most of his materials, and in No. 56 gives us a delicate study of the foliage of trees, some massed in shadow and some with the sunshine on them. There are several of Mr. Block's studies in a library. He has made a speciality of painting 18th century calf and gets a quality of tone into these still-life studies which literally cheat the eye. But they remain still life. An artist so well equipped, with such a eye for colour, with such mastery of the imitative side of his art should do more. His language is unexceptionable, what we want are ideas. Next Mr. Block's well-filled bookshelves, No. 61, hangs a drawing which wants what Mr. Block has, and has what Mr. Block wants—its technique is poor, but it has idea. This silver-haired dominie, an odd volume himself, who has taken a book down from the shelf, and opens it with satisfaction, shows in his student face the satisfaction of a man who has found a quotation, and perhaps won a bet. The President, in an empty, uninspired kind of landscape, scarcely does himself justice ; he is better represented elsewhere. Indeed, the more ambitious pictures are the least successful. But there are a number of litt "bits" that would be covetable enough for a boudoir, and of which the prices are modest. Such are Mr. Evans's sketch from Chalvey, No. 69, painted with a feeling for distance, Mr. Stevens's View of Antibes, No. 74, with its bend of the bay and the grey masses of the olives, through which the red tiled roofs show up, or No. 76, Mr. Smallfield's Duomo of Assisi, with those sentinel cypress happily introduced to aid the stretch of the plain below. Broadly touched, largely felt, and harmonious in its cool colour is Mrs. Hake's Autumn at Dinan, No. 80; while Mr. Duassue's quiet, featureless landscape, No. 89, has a certain charm of colour that gives it a distinction of its own. We have to notice, again, Mrs. Hake's other Dinan view, No. 112, which gives that same impression of being seen largely and not in joined parts. On the end wall one singles out easily, for its quality of tone, for its suggestiveness, for its design, Sir William Eden's "Rotten Row," No. 120, and then we come to three drawings by Mr. B. J. M. Donne, one an Alpine piece, with the morning light full on some surface of purple cliff, detaching it from the snow and mist from which it emerges, and bringing out all its sharply-defined inequalities. This artist paints the Alps in no diletantte spirit of the superficial or picturesque—he gives the quality of the formations, their colour and hardness ; so too when, No. 126, he paints a solitary beach on the Normandy Coast, he is able to suggest the soft crumblingness of the chalk, and to make his drawing swim in the mellow evening air. Another drawing, the work of a true artist, is Miss Rose Barton's "A Big Haul"—this also has both atmosphere and colour, Again, for his gift of design, a gift that is rare on these walls, Sir William Eden's slight sketch of Harrow is to be commended, as is also a very striking study of a murky sky, with clouds drifting across a watery moon, the light falling on one little patch of illuminated water, the rest of the landscape in ominous gloom. As we have said, it is the less ambitious pieces that have the most attraction in this exhibition which this year certainly keeps its average, and shows more variety of subject than heretofore.

Mr. Ruskin's drawings at the Old Water-Colour Society show at once the extent and the limitation of the man as an artist. They draw the line sharply and quite clearly between noble and distinctive sight and the powers of selection and creation, which are the basic qualities of great Art. Many do not believe (despite the eloquent testimony of Mrs. Meynell) that they have in any eminent degree the quality of style—which is the expression of the individual. Ruskin was able, it would seem, to work, as he willed it, like Turner, or Harding or Prout ; and no great stylist—no great artist—living and breathing in his own environment of eye and brain and heart, can so denude himself of the means of expression which is as personal to him as the shape of his head. Ruskin never achieved mastery, all his noble humility, notwithstanding. There are no great Ruskins landscape or drawings, but only Ruskin-cum-Turner, or Ruskin-cum-Prout, or Ruskin-cum-Hard-ing drawings, according as the subject lent itself to the treatment of one of the artists whom he admired. When Ruskin tried to express himself and the beautiful vision which possessed him,—his words have taught us what that was—he became merely an amateur, without the power of selection or style.

On the other hand, in Mr. Frederick Wedmore's noble book ("Turner and Ruskin," edited by Frederick Wedmore, 2 vols, London : George Allen) we have Ruskin the stylist, the great artist in words, whose expression is no longer clouded by this or that personality, and whose spring of eloquence runs clear from source to sea. Mr. Wedmore has done his task excellently well, and in these volumes he has demonstrated beyond cavil or question the part which Ruskin played in the building of Turner's fame. One marvels, when turning over page after page of picture and apposite quotation, that the idea which they embody has not been carried out before. Reproductions of Turner's work have not been rare, but "Modern Painters" has been in our hands this half-century and more, and until Mr. Wedmore and his publisher took the matter in hand, it occurred to no one to link the two together. For the first time, then, the best of Turner is illuminated, not by fine reproduction alone, but by the monumental text of Ruskin.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, when Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presided, and there were also present Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Messrs. James Macdonald, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Sundernath D. Khote.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE IN BOMBAY.

The Committee had before them a letter from the Chief Accountant to the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding for the information of the Committee and the Corporation, three statements showing the expenditure incurred on plague operations during the current official year, from 1st April to 31st December 1900, amounting to Rs. 5,20,977-4-9. The expenditure incurred up to the end of the past official year was Rs. 43,97,313-4-3 ; and thus the total expenditure up to 31st December 1900 came to Rs. 49,18,290-8-3.

The consideration of the subject was postponed.

CART ROAD FROM VEHAR TO TULSI DAM.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner relating to a sanction given by the Corporation in August, 1897, when the construction of a cart road from Vehar to the Tulsi Dam was sanctioned, at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,000. In June, 1898, the then Commissioner passed an order deferring the work on account of the condition of the finances, and added that it should not be lost sight of, but be brought up from time to time for orders. Mr. Bruce, who succeeded Mr. Newton, found the latter's estimate utterly inadequate, and was of opinion that the cost of the work would be Rs. 76,000. The Executive Engineer now proposed three alternatives :—First, a cart road over the main at a cost of Rs. 27,000 ; second a cart road alongside the water main, costing Rs. 76,000 ; and third, a cart road alongside the main except at old culverts where it would run over the main, costing Rs. 36,757. Agreeing with the Executive Engineer, the Commissioner recommended the third alternative.

The Committee resolved that the letter from the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that, in the circumstances stated by the Commissioner, sanction be given to the construction of a cart road from Vehar to the Tulsi dam, the road to run alongside the main except at the culverts when it should be made over the main, at an estimated cost of Rs 36,757.

THE QUESTION OF WATER TAPS.

On the motion of Mr. S. D. Khote, according to notice, seconded by Dr. Katrak, it was resolved that the Standing Committee recommend to the Corporation that a sum of fifteen guineas be paid to Mr Santo Crimp, from surplus cash balance, to advise the Municipality on the question of water taps.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY.

The annual meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. W. Greaves presiding. There were, also present :—Mr. A. Abercrombie (Messrs Latham Abercrombie, and Co.) Mr. H. B. Thurburn (Messrs, Forbes, Forbes and Co, Ld.), Mr. F. A. Reddie and Mr. H. E. E. Procter (Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.), Mr. W. Burn Murdoch (South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co.), Mr. F. W. Bickel (Messrs. Volkart Brothers), Mr. J.M. Dick, Mr. Nigel, F. Paton, Mr. H. E. Harrington, Mr. James Murdoch (Mercantile Bank of India), Mr. C. Vernon (Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer and Co.), Mr. A. Zigours (Messrs. Ralli Brothers), the Hon. Mr. S M. Moses (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.), Mr. Frank Ritchie (P. and O. S. N. Company), Mr. H. C. Wright (Messrs. Wallace and Co.), Mr. John Stiven (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), Mr. J. Begbie (Bank of Bombay), Mr. C. H. Armstrong (Messrs, Lyon and Co.), Mr. F. T. T. Richards and Mr. A. Muirhead (G. I. P. Railway), Mr. F. G. Romer (Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.), Mr. G. Ostermayar (Ostermayar and Co.), Mr. R. Gilbert (Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani). Mr. B. H. J. Rustomjee (Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee and Co.), Mr. E. Schoen (Messrs. Gaddum and Co.), Mr. C. H. B. Forbes (Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.) Mr. C. Ditchburn (Messrs. Shepherd and Co.), Mr. D. H. Glade (Messrs. Glade and Co.), and Mr. F. Noel Paton (Secretary).

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report, which was taken as read, opened with a reference to the plague. The official returns at one time showed a daily mortality exceeding four hundred, that being just five times the normal for Bombay, but at no time was there such a panic and exodus as took place during the epidemic of 1896-97. There was consequently no such general disorganisation of trade as characterised the earlier visitations. Indeed the people seem now to have accepted the disease as an unpleasant fixture to be ignored, and all efforts to induce them to adopt inoculation or other protective measures would appear now to have definitely failed. The effects produced on the volume of business by the failure of the monsoon rains in 1899 have been much more serious than have resulted from plague. The effects of the famine with which the century closed, have been calamitous for Bombay trade. Imports and exports alike showed a great falling off, and the high range of prices induced dealers to postpone commitments to the last moment, while debarring their impoverished customers from all but the most exiguous business. It seems probable that the smallness of the volume of piece-goods imports during the past year must have left the Indian market pretty bare, and it is hoped that, should the crops succeed, the revival of demand will on that account be felt with much greater directness and intensity than can appear when heavy reserve stocks are still in the country. But if on the one hand there are no substantial reserves of goods in the country the purchasing power of the people on the other hand has been equally depleted, and it must be a matter of some years before certain of the districts, denuded at once of population and of cattle, can take supplies on the scale at which they formerly figured in the trade of Bombay.

THE FAMINE.

The heavy mortality in cattle in the Bombay Presidency owing to the Famine which prevailed in the early part of the year, was brought to the notice of the Chamber and engaged the attention of the Committee. In view of the great importance of the matter not only to the mercantile community, but for the prosperity of the Presidency, the Committee approached Government for the purpose of ascertaining what action it was proposed to take in order to enable agricultural operations to proceed without undue hindrance.

Replying under date 23rd March 1900 the Bombay Government informed the Chamber that full details of the measures which had been and were being taken for the preservation of cattle would be found in the memoranda showing the progress of relief operations which were published every week in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

The Committee were pleased to notice from the official statement referred to that the several Governments and Administrations in India had been requested to furnish the Bombay Government with information as to whether it was likely that plough cattle would be available in their respective provinces for purchase before commencement of the next cultivating season, and, if so, whether any estimate could be formed of the probable surplus after the Home requirements were met ; and in again addressing Government on 29th March 1900 they expressed the hope that Government would be pleased to communicate the above information to the Chamber when the particulars referred to came to hand. The Committee, however, observed that the amount (Rs. 3,000) allotted by Government for supply of oilcake to supplement the grass rations of the cattle seemed barely sufficient to keep alive numbers of cattle in the various districts of the Presidency, and they suggested that a larger sum of money

ment parts thereof. The matter had their careful attention and an attempt was made to collect specific instances of remediable hardship. The result of the enquiry went to show that while individual cases of hardship occasionally occurred, no practical system had been indicated by which they could be obviated without risk of abuse, and the Committee, therefore, did not believe any useful purpose would be served by approaching Government on the subject.

POSTAL CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS.

A member of the Chamber, under date 29th October 1900, called attention to the Postal Notification, dated Simla, 4th September 1900, with reference to parcels forwarded in India, and pointed out that the restrictions imposed tended to interfere with the transmission of mercantile parcels through the medium of the Post Office. Enquiries instituted by the Secretary showed that the said Postal Notice was issued in pursuance of Government of India Notification No. 4230, dated 20th August 1900, and was designed to take out of the hands of postal window clerks, who had hitherto exercised it, discretionary power as to the acceptance or rejection of a parcel believed to contain susceptible articles. The Committee were of opinion that such a change was advisable, and they therefore declined to move further in the matter.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY.

In the early part of the year the attention of the Committee was called to a proposal which they understood was then before the Government of India to transfer the control of the above system from the Bombay Railway Department to the Madras authorities. The Committee, being of the opinion that such transfer, if sanctioned, would act prejudicially upon the interests of the commercial community of Bombay, placed themselves in communication with Government, with a view to procuring maintenance of the arrangement then existing. In acknowledging this communication under date 28th February 1900, the Government of Bombay re-intimated that they had already requested the Government of India to continue the present system of control; and in a further letter dated 23rd March, 1900, the Chamber was informed that the Imperial authorities had decided that the administrative control of the railway in question should continue as at present under the Railway department of Bombay —a decision which the Chamber recognised as being most satisfactory to all the interests involved.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

In view of the undoubted interest Bombay has in the mail trade service to and from Howrah *via* Nagpore, and in anticipation of the opening of through communication with Calcutta by way of the railway referred to, the Chamber was consulted at the end of August 1900 both by the Postmaster General, Bombay, and the Traffic Manager, Bengal and Nagpore Railway Limited, as to the proposal to accelerate the mail service via Nagpore from 48 hours to 44 1-4, and as regards the departure and arrival of this special service from both Calcutta and Bombay. The hour of departure suggested was 12-15 and the time of arrival 9 o'clock, Madras time being observed in each case. As these timings represented an acceleration of 3 1-4 hours and appeared suitable in every way, the Committee concurred in the proposed arrangements, and so informed the authorities who had consulted them.

(To be concluded.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—At our last annual meeting we had to deplore this part of India being in the midst of a serious famine, and now we are mourning the loss of our beloved Queen Empress. In her lifetime it was considered most respectful not to offer any remarks on her great personality when proposing her health, and I feel that on this occasion it would seem like affectation on my part to add to the eulogy already attested all over the world. Before moving the adoption of your committee's report for 1900, I will, as usual, refer to some of the more important subjects dealt with in the same. I do not wish to dwell on the effects of the terrible famine which we were afflicted with last year, beyond a short reference to the serious mortality amongst the cattle. You will see in the report now before you that your committee called Government's attention to the enormous losses then occurring amongst the cattle in this Presidency. I regret that I am unable to tell you what the correct losses have been, but one of the authorities has said that the mortality would be under estimated at 1 800,000 and he thought the loss must be about 70 per cent. From enquiries I have made I understand that out of the 11,000 cattle imported from Guzerat and Khatiwar in October in the Jhelum District for grazing, only about 1,200 have been returned alive. Is would, however, mention that out of these 11,000 animals about 4,000 were taken away from the supervision of Government as it appears that about 5,000 died out of 7,000 which is equal to a loss of 83 per cent. In another part of the Thana District the efforts of Government were more successful, the loss being about 62 per cent. One of the most important questions considered by your committee during the first year or two was that of popularizing the use of currency notes. From a comparison of the circulation of paper currency excluding the amounts held by the Government Revenue Treasuries and the Presidency Banks I find that during the past two years the average of the circulation has increased from 1,840 lakhs to 2,307 lakhs, say about 50 per cent which, I think, is on the whole satisfactory and perhaps the wiser policy would be to allow this increase to continue in a natural way rather than try to force it. I of course, don't mean that the use of currency notes should not be encouraged. When enquiring into this question and asking why coin is more popular up country than notes, one is told that the up country seller of produce has to disburse what he receives for his goods, in small amounts, thus preventing him from accepting notes of large denomination. I think one is justified in coming to the conclusion that what is wanted is an inducement to the petty producer to accept small notes and I am sure that if such people would accept small notes of large value, the latter would very quickly also come into more use. Before we can expect these small notes to be accepted by the up country small trader, he must be assured that such notes can be readily converted into rupees, and that I think can be done by making notes of the smaller denomination encashable at all Treasuries. Such an arrangement as I now suggest would in all probability at first entail a heavy demand on the Treasuries or possibly inconvenience, but I think that if these treasuries were managed by Banks, they would be able to estimate for the probable coin requirements so as to a great extent ensure the success of the undertaking. The small balance of rupees in the Currency Reserve has not escaped the notice of your committee, but they did not consider it advisable to take any action, knowing that the same was receiving the most careful thought of the advisers to Government. I must confess that this question appears to me to be so surrounded with "pit falls" that it makes one hesitate before offering any suggestions to Government. Although the stock of rupees in

THE CURRENCY RESERVE

is apparently very small, we must bear in mind that since February last year the mints have coined about 13 crores including those for Baroda. The melting of rupees for ornaments is a thing of the past, the nett export of rupees is extremely small, thus there must at present be more silver rupees in India than what there has been for many years, as with the annual increase in the use of currency notes and the probability of gold becoming more popular, we may ere long find rupees become redundant which would be a serious blow to the gold standard. Whilst on the subject of currency I will take the opportunity of calling to your mind what passed between the Government and several Chambers of Commerce regarding "Treasury Balances." You will remember that Government was asked to allow of funds being placed more freely at the disposal of the public during the busy seasons, and it was then stated by Sir James Westland that Government can afford the risk of letting their balances run down to 8 crores in November and December, but if they have to keep to one figure all the year round it would not be safe to allow the Balance to go below 11 crores. Subsequent to this the Secretary of State wrote to the effect that subject to inadequate provision being made to meet the sales likely to be made on its Treasury, he saw no objection to Government lending money on the security of Government Paper. What have we to-day? A Bank rate of 9 per cent, and about 14 crores lying idle in the Treasuries. The present position of the money market appears to be due to a large demand for industrial purposes and internal trade, which is not supplied directly from the proceeds of council drafts as the large sums of money which have been withdrawn from the public in payment of revenue and locked up in the Treasuries must cause great inconvenience to trade. I certainly do wish that it is within the power of Government to relieve the present position in money and I hope they will let the public know that they are prepared to lend part of their surplus balances for trade purposes. We regret being unable to report much progress in the united efforts to obtain a reduction in the rates for cable messages between Europe and India. It seems that under the provisions of the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg, no Tariff can be reduced without the unanimous assent of all the signatories, and unfortunately in our case the minority will not agree to a reduction, in fact I understand that it is the Russian Government, who is responsible for our rates not being reduced. The gentlemen who have taken this question up in England, are still persevering, and I think must ere long succeed. With regard to the

CHARGES MADE FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS

I find that in 1890 the Secretary to the Government of India, P.W.D., wrote to this Chamber intimating that the question of a general reduction in the existing rates for inland Telegrams was under consideration, and that Government was favourably disposed towards such a step, provided that general financial considerations permitted of it. Notwithstanding it now being more than ten years since the letter I have referred to was received, we are still paying the same rates for such telegrams, and instead of giving the Indian public a reduction in rates, a modification has been made in the charge for telegrams in transit to Australia, which entails a loss on the Telegraph Department, and is of no benefit to India. I find that the nett revenue of the Indian Telegraph Department for their past year was Rs. 39,49,525 on a capital of Rs. 6,26,64,579, thus yielding equal to 5.307 interest, which I venture to say, is sufficient justification for Government to now reconsider the present rates. We are, of course, aware of the recent improvement in the expedition of deferred telegrams, but the delivery of these messages is still unreliable, particularly when military operations are in course of arrangement; in fact, not many months ago, the deferred telegrams were so much delayed in transit, that this service was practically useless for business purposes. I think that if Government are disinclined to reduce present rates, they ought to arrange for the delivery of deferred telegrams being still further expedited, so that we can depend on them being delivered at their destination say within 4 to 5 hours after their dispatch and the ordinary telegrams should be also improved, in fact I would suggest substituting the deferred and ordinary, for the present ordinary and urgent repectively. The proposed Nagda Bara-Muttra Railway has again been before your Committee, but, I am sorry to say that, in November last, we were informed that no place can be found for this scheme in the programme for Railway construction, for some years to come. When I tell you that this Line was strongly recommended for construction by the Government of Bombay, five years ago, and it is admitted by Government, that it will form a main artery of traffic between important trade centres, you will understand how disappointed our Committee were when told that the scheme must practically be pigeon holed. In a second representation we made to Government last year, we suggested that failing Government being willing to provide the whole of this proposed line, they should construct a line between Nagda-Bara, either themselves or encourage private enterprise to do so. In the reply to this; representation Government refers to the acknowledgments of the importance of the line, but says that they propose to undertake its construction as funds can be made available without prejudice to the demands for certain other Lines which for obvious reasons must have precedence. The other lines and obvious reasons to which Government refer are not apparent to us, but should there be amongst them Lines which, are likely to divert the Chambal valley traffic from Bombay we must enter our protest.

Mr. J. Moncrieff-Dick seconded the adoption of the report. He said:—The chairman has referred to the largest and most important subjects which have engaged the attention of the committee during the past year, and I need add little to his remark. What has struck me very forcibly—and no doubt it has been noticed by all of you.—I take it for granted that you have all read the printed report which has been in your hands for some days,—what has struck me, is the large and extended range of subjects which come before the committee for their opinion, suggestion, or support. Our attention has been directed far beyond the local needs and requirements of Bombay itself and has embraced far-off regions where Bombay merchants have interests or may have interests. Besides the consideration of such purely local matters as whether working days and fees for inspection of vessels leaving Bombay on Sundays, and the facilitating of work in the Chemical Analyser's Department, we have had our attention called to such distant scenes as the condition of Whangpoo River and the Wosung Bar. We supported a representation from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and that representation has been effective in providing the necessary improvements. Now it is a far cry from Bombay to the Whangpoo River, and some members may probably think that we would do better to confine our attention to matters near at hand. We felt, however, that the connection of Bombay with China was so close and the interests of Bombay merchants in China so immense that anything affecting the welfare and improvement of trade and navigation in China was well worth all the support Bombay could give. I greatly fear that in spite of the greatness of the interests of Bombay in China these have not been of late very profitable. We are following with grave concern the course of negotiation in that far-off land, and we feel assured that his Majesty's Government will give full consideration to Indian trade interests in the matter so settlement is arrived at. We trust that that settlement will come soon and will be of a lasting character and that very shortly brighter days may dawn on the trade between Bombay and China with which are so closely connected our largest local industry and one of the chief crops of the Presidency. Another far away matter in the opposite direction has come before us. The British Consul in Siestan solicited our assistance for the development of British Indian trade in Persia by way of the Quetta-Siestan route. It is rather beyond the province of the Chamber to furnish samples and patterns of the various articles of commerce passing between two countries, but in this instance an exception was made. The committee felt that the clearly directed energy of the Consul deserved its support, and the secretary collected a variety of samples of merchandise and forwarded them to Major Trench with all necessary particulars. I think the Chamber does well to support and encourage these officers of Government who are willing to forward the interests of British trade in the far off places of the earth and I commend this committee's action in this matter as a precedent for other committees to follow. It is scarcely probable that much direct benefit will accrue to Bombay from trade with Persia by the Quetta-Siestan route, Karachi is more likely to benefit, but anything that is of advantage to any part of the Presidency will in the end be an advantage to the capital of the Presidency. There are instances of the wideness of the scope of the Chamber's work and to them may be added the question of a wharf at Aden, the constitution of a Chief Court in Burmah, and the better lighting of the Red Sea. I would only refer to the last named. It has been before the Chamber for years—has been in fact one of its pet subjects. Well it has advanced a great step since we met in general meeting a year ago. Last September we learned from the Home Government that the Ottoman authorities have begun the construction of four new lights, it was understood—at Mocha, Abu, Ali Zabeyr and Jebl Teir,—had begun you will observe, gentlemen, not had promised to begin. The Turkish Government is generally credited—whether rightly or wrongly, I offer no opinion—with having attained to the perfection of diplomacy in the matter of delatoriness. However, I want to impress upon you that these lights have been begun and we confidently leave it to the energy of future committees to see that they are completed within a reasonable time. The Government of Bombay has from time to time submitted various bills for our consideration. Select Committees have given their careful attention and we have reported upon them to the best of our ability. I do not know if the advice of an independent body like the Chamber—"an irresponsible body of mercantile atoms," as a high Government officer once did another Chamber with which I was connected the honor of calling it—I do not know if our advice is of use to Government or is valued by it. Whether or not I am sure that the Chamber considers it a privilege to have the opportunity of expressing its opinions on such bills and gives ungrudgingly its time to their consideration. Before sitting down I wish to express to the Chamber the committee's appreciation of its chairman. Mr. Greaves succeeds a long list of able occupants of the chair, and I am safe in saying that no chairman has ever worked harder or given more time and attention to the duties of the office. Not only has he worked hard himself, but he has worked his committee hard, and a man who adds to unflagging energy the power of making others work deserves well of his fellowmen.

Mr. Abercrombie in supporting the motion said it was a source of satisfaction that notwithstanding the increase in the number of subjects and the increased importance of the work before the Chamber there was never any difficulty in getting members to interest themselves on the Committee. He was glad to hear that the Chairman thought some reduction in rates for cablegrams between India and Europe was within measurable distance. He hoped that the new Committee would keep the matter of the Nagda-Bara-Muttra Railway before the Government, although there did not seem to be any immediate prospect of its construction. He cordially endorsed the remarks made by Mr. Dick in regard to the Chairman and the Chamber was to be congratulated on having secured his services for another year.

The report was adopted.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

Mr. John Stiven proposed that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1901:—Messrs. J. M. Dick, Frank Ritchie, A. Zygouras, F. T. Richards, F. W. Bickel, H. B. Thurbarn, James Murdock.

Mr. Forbes seconded the motion which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman proposed that the following footnote to the item "Crushed Bones" in the Chambers' Tonnage Scale be added:—"These standards are for guidance only. In case of disagreement, either shipper or steamer may claim survey by the Chamber which may fix any scale as per standards intermediate or otherwise and that this alteration be given effect to in the supplements now being printed for publication with the report for the past year. A survey fee of Rs. 30, shall be paid on submission of the case." The Chairman explained that they now wished to improve on the scale previously arranged, the basis of the proposal being their experience during the last year.

Mr. F. A. Reddie seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

The Chairman proposed, Mr. C. H. Amstrong seconded, and it was agreed "That cotton seed cleaned be for the present omitted from the Chamber's Tonnage Scale, and this alteration be given effect to in the supplements now being printed for publication with the report for the past year."

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. Zygouras, the rules and regulations for the measurement for tonnage of cotton and other goods in bales or packages under the orders of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as drawn up by the Committee were confirmed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moses said:—Gentlemen,—I deem it a great privilege to be entrusted once more with the pleasant duty of proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the retiring Committee. The report which is before you bears abundant testimony to the valuable and solid work performed by these gentlemen during their term of office, to the entire satisfaction of the members of this Chamber—work of manifold commercial interest and importance. The Committee are to be congratulated upon this, and at the same time they deserve our best thanks for the great labour, sacrifice of time, and thoughtful care and attention, which they have bestowed in their deliberations during the past twelve months on all subjects of vital importance to commerce. I will, however, take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the new Committee a subject which I consider is of the utmost importance to Bombay and in fact to all India. I am sure, as business men, they could not have failed to notice, that now before we are well in our busy export season, the trade is strangled by the dearness of money; a state of affairs which we experience year by year, without any amelioration whatever. You will naturally ask, who is responsible for this? I am constrained to say that it is in no small degree due to the action of Government. Once again we have witnessed the spectacle of Government pursuing their questionable policy of withdrawing large sums of money from circulation, at a time when it was most wanted. For I notice that between the end of December and the end of January last the Government Cash Balances have increased by close upon four crores of rupees; as the following figures will show. They had on the 31st December, 1900, Rs. 10,940,1000, 31st January 1901, Rs. 13,913,8000. This you will admit, gentlemen, is a large sum to take out of circulation at any time, but when the withdrawal takes place in a month of the year when produce comes freely to market, and the demands for accommodation to move the crops increase in intensity daily, what are we to say as to the wisdom of such proceedings? Surely, some better arrangement could be devised, whereby the locking up of such enormous sums could be avoided just when money is urgently required for trade purposes, and when circulation should expand. I maintain that the artificial contraction of the circulating medium adopted by Government is greatly to be deprecated. Although there is plenty of money to be had in London at 3 to 4 per. cent per annum, yet, strange to say, none of it is attracted hither. It is perhaps owing to the fact that confidence is not properly established in the stability of exchange. Gentlemen, I think this Chamber, as the representatives of the views and interests of the Commercial community, ought to take up this matter and bring their views prominently before Government, in order that better facilities may be afforded to the trade, thus placing it on a more satisfactory basis in the future. You are aware, that attempts are being made to amalgamate the three Presidency Banks, but in my opinion that by allowing them a free hand to borrow on the London Market whenever they can do so profitably and at the same time, if Government were to advance freely on their own securities of which we have a large supply in India; more good should result in this way, than all the amalgamations put together. With these remarks, I beg to propose "That the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman the out-going Committee and the Secretary, for their able conduct of the affairs of this Chamber, during the past year." (Applause).

Mr. F. T. Rickard seconded the motion, which was cordially carried.

On the motion of Mr. Begbie, seconded by Mr. Bicket, Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine were re-elected Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts. The meeting then terminated.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

447-99—90—Thakurdas and Co—Raonhardas Purshotamdas vs Vinkaller Ganoo Essu Sakerker and others Crawford B and Co.

For final decree.

522-00—Crowford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.

For Review.

251-9991-0—Crowford B and Co—Nanandas Purshotamdas vs Tirukonand Manekchand and another—Hiralal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Whitworth.

For application at 11 a.m.

1111-611-99—Thakurdas and Co Haji Saboo Sideck and others vs Ayshabai and another—Bicknell M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

25-01—Crawford B and Co—Fortès Forbes and Co vs Kanjee Natha and another—Payne G S and M and In person

877-00—Payne G S and M—Kanajee Vithajee and others vs Gomajee Toolajee.

Long Causes.

474-00—Magaulal and J—Pandurang Rowjee and others vs Sakerbai and others—Nanu and H.

246-00—K B Mehta—Bai Kanoo Vs The Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurrence Company—Crawford B and Co for postponement.

833-00—Chiglie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Abdullaly Hoosenally and others—Bicknell M and M,

377-97—Wadia and G—Rughunat Budhsing vs Juggonath Bhawanishai and Co, Hiralal and V and G.

250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mulek Major vs Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon Baronet others Crawford B and Co

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harrivulubh.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain and V; D

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Framjee Saklatwalla—Nanu and H.

603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.

622-00—Craigie L and O—Lalljee Govindjee and another vs Dharamsey Meghjee—Payne G S and M.

234-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dayal Ludha —Unwalla and P.

432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahab bin Alli vs Okama Jassamal and others—Little and Co.

66-00—Shamrao and M—Ahabaibi vs Achoobibi widow and others—Maganlal and Co for postponement.

383-00—Mathubhai J and M—Jivraj Gordhandas vs Bhimraj Luchminarayen—Hiralal M and M.

426-00—Unwalla and P—Balchand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Kevaldas.

470-00—Madhavji V Hirji Ruttonsi and others vs Ravji Mubonsi and others—Chitnis M and M and it M Mody.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.

To speak to the minutes of order.

24 00—Tyabjee and Co—Gomtibai widow vs Vithul Morar—Edgelow G and W.

81-00—Edgelow G and W—Vithul Mnrar vs Gamtibai widow—Tyabjee and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

751-98—Tyabjee D and Co—M H Khan Mirza Mohesin Khan in Mirzath Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee and others—Framjee D M H Khan part heard.

189-99—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co part heard.

681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheiff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H part neard.

293-00—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Domingo de Souza—Tyabjee D and Co part heard.

210-00—N M Cama—Catherine de Silva and another vs Domingo Antanio Periera—Sorabjee and J.

462-00—Nanu and H—Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia vs Gangjee Poonjee—Edgelow G and W.

42-00—Maganlal and J—Jamnagar Motlagar vs Ganputger Suntashji—Jehangir and S.

For trial of preliminary Issue.

14-01—Little and Co—George Handsayde Dick and other vs Dhunji Jaitha and anothers—Madhanjee and V.

Commercial cause.

17-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Shivlal Bhivraj and other vs Nagarmull Shivprasad—Bicknell M and M.

Long Causes.

57-00—Captain and V—Javervahu vs Chutterbhuj Morarjee —Little and Co.

356-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vasaja and others—Captain and V.

295-00—In person—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WHITWORTH.

For Consent Decree.

861-00—Payne G S and M—George Gotefried Volkart and others vs Saroopchand Lakhmichand—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

27-01—Captain and V—Francis D Fernandis vs Miguel A de Silva—Dikshit and D part heard.

155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chabildas Hurkissondas—Mansukhlal D and J.

389-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Mathuje Govind and others—P G S and Co and S B and N for postponement.

519-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kallianjee—M D and J.

433-00—Crawford B and Co—Longmans Green and Co vs Manuel Kashinath Dalal—Bicknell M and M.

236-00—Payne G S and M—Jethmul Ramanund and another vs Ebjee Oomersey—Pestonjee R and K.

247-00—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Jethmul Ramanund and others—Payne G S and M.

298-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Govindjee Vasanjee and another vs Bai Vijbai widow and others—Mathubhai J and M—For Postponment.

621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Vurbhaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.

655-00—Smetham B and—Amiribbee widow and another vs Abdool Latiff bin Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf—Ardeshir H D and CoThakurdas Co and in person.u

719-00—Mulji and R—Bhima Roopa and another vs Ramjanbhai Babhanbhai and another—Payne G S and M.

579-00—Bhaishanker and K Punamchand Chaterdas and another vs Chandmall Hamermull sadan other—Captain and V.

710-99—Wadia and G—Ledhuram Lukhdoodas vs Geramukhrai Ramdayal—Bhaishanker and K.

91-00—Wadia and G—Tooljaram Savakram vs Mangaldas Manmohundas.

536-00—Payne G S M—Kooloomnai and others vs Rajumabai widow and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

209-00—Payney and others—Mahomedally Vallibhoy and vs Muncnalli Mulla Huckemjee and others—Unwalla and P and J and M.

685-99—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Majow and others Manockji Hormusji Majoo and other—Bicknell M and M.

SIR BALCHANDRA KRISHNA ON INOCULATION.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The striking success of inoculation in the Poona cantonment during the last epidemic, brings into prominent view the contrast which Bombay is presenting by pursuing a policy of total abstinence from that remedy. One is pained to think that many of the deaths that are now occurring are preventible and that many precious lives might have been saved and much misery avoided if only there had been a timely resort to inoculation on a wider scale. Your rebuke at the supreme indifference and callousness of Bombay on the occasion of the present epidemic is eminently just. But in laying the responsibility for the indifference of the public on the leaders of native society you are not, if you will allow me to say so, quite correct. In my judgment the responsibility rests in no small measure on the Government of Bombay. I write this in no spirit of fault-finding or carping criticism, nor with a view to distribute praise or blame. My object is to show that if in any endeavour to save the people from the effects of plague, inoculation is to be relied on in the future to play a part, the work of popularizing it under present circumstances must be taken up principally by the Government. This is an aspect of the question which has not received sufficient attention.

It will be remembered that when inoculation was first started great efforts were put forth by men of light and leading in different places to induce the people to submit to inoculation. The results of the experiments were fairly encouraging, and a considerable body of public opinion was forming in its favour. There was a natural reluctance to submit to a new remedy, but it was being gradually overcome by persuasion and the publication of ascertained facts. Then arose a cry in certain quarters that inoculation instead of being the boon it professed to be was positively hurtful. In reply to it an earnest endeavour was made to prove that the complaints raised were groundless. A fierce controversy raged for some time in the papers, and in spite of exaggeration and mis-statement it was shown in the end that the terrors had no foundation in fact. But whatever the success of argument or reason may be, the public mind which already was in a state of unwilling acceptance, suffered a revulsion of feeling. In a matter of this kind the people are swayed more by sentiment than by reason. In spite of the vindication which the prophylactic remedy has received, the public mind is influenced by a barking fear that there may be some latent harm in inoculation after all. The Government then took up the enquiry. A Commission sat at Dharwar, and I presume submitted its report in due course. His Excellency Lord Northcote gave an assurance to a Poona audience in June last, that the views of the Government on the Commission's work would be soon published. But for some inscrutable reason, the Government has observed a prolonged silence. It is possible the Government has weighty reasons of its own for the course it has adopted. His Excellency Lord Northcote has been pursuing a policy of sympathy and conciliation which deserves all praise. But the reticence of his Lordship's Government on the report of the Dharwar Commission has, I cannot help saying, produced a most deleterious effect on the public mind as to the value of inoculation. There has been an unaccountable shyness on the part of the Government with reference to this subject, and the public cannot be blamed if it draws the inference that there must be something in the report of the Commission, which can not bear the light of public criticism. I venture to think that the inference is baseless, but a prompt pronouncement from the Government of its own verdict would have set at rest the many doubts and suspicions that oppress the popular mind. The long continued silence of the government has apparently confirmed the people in their previous fears and the present feeling is one not merely of apathy but of antipathy to inoculation. The people have put themselves in a resolute state of unbelief and have, as you observe, completely dismissed inoculation from their mind. To divert the people from this position of hostility nothing can avail except the voice of the Government. The exertions of private individuals were effective at the outset, but now these individuals find themselves hopelessly handicapped by the prejudice which the action of the Government has strengthened. Efforts have not been wanting before now to place facts and figures before the public so as to indisputably establish the efficacy of inoculation, but the facts fail to be convincing in consequence of the predominent fear that there may be some unknown danger in store. It is this feeling which requires to be combated and no person except the Government has any chance of a hearing from the people. The mere statements and conclusions, such, as those made in the recent reports of Major Bannerman and General Burnett are not enough to remove this scepticism. The Government must make an authoritative declaration of its faith, and must prove and support the sincerity of its faith by executive acts. If it is the duty of the Government to save men from starvation by providing relief works, I conceive it is equally its duty to save men from plague by resort to any means which it considers calculated to attain that object. The Government did enforce certain measures and has found them unavailing. It has done well in renouncing such measures. But in place of the over interference of former days it has taken up an attitude of total non-interference, which I apprehend is an error in the other extreme. It is quite fitting that there should be no force in the use of protective measures, but Government abdicates its function if it does not advise, persuade, and encourage the people to save themselves by means which it is convinced, are effective. If Government provides the means, and assures the people of their protective value, the people will not be slow in profiting by the advice. Let it be obvious that no one is so silly as to love death, and if a safe means of escape is supplied everyone will only be too glad to avail himself of it. Inoculation is such a remedy, and the Government might well promote its extension by all lawful means. No one advocates the use of force and Mr. Gostling need not be flattered by any bogie of compulsory inoculation. But short of force there is a wide latitude for work in the way of persuasion and encouragement. The Government does not think, I trust, this is a policy in this matter. There has unhappily been a want of uniformity and consistency which is hardly well calculated to inspire confidence among the people with respect to inoculation. The Government of India has indeed declared its opinion in unmistakable terms, but the reticence of the Government of Bombay has scared the people and made them deaf to the voice of reason from other quarters. A free and wide resort to inoculation is essential to allay the rigours of the plague, and such a consummation is not possible unless the Government takes upon itself the role of an avowed advocate of inoculation. Such advocacy is needed to dispel the popular fright and Government ought not to fight shy of it for fear of offending against the position of benevolent neutrality which it has assumed.—Yours, &c.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, 4th March.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. LINSEED.

THE Second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops of 1900-1901, reads:—

The winter rains have been unsually heavy this year. In the western and southern districts they generally benefited the oil-seeds crops; but in the eastern and sub-montane districts, where the soil was very moist at seed-time, the coops were somewhat injuriously affected. The attack of fungoid diseases has been reported from some districts, but the injury caused is so far slight. The linseed crop is comparatively better and an out-turn of 95 per cent of the normal is at present expected. In the case of rapeseed the out-turn is at present estimated at from 85 to 90 per cent. of the normal.

N.-W.-P.-WHEAT.

The Second forecast of the wheat crop for 1900-1901, reads:—

Since the first forecast was issued on 19th December last the winter rains have been exceptionally heavy, rendering irrigation unnecessary all over the provinces. The rainfall of the last week of December was everywhere much above the normal, and rain continued with short intervals until almost the middle of January, every reporting district in the plains returning heavy rain varying from one to four inches during this period. A few light showers were also received in some districts in the third week, while the last week was altogether rainless. The weather during the first and third weeks of February was cloudy with slight rain in a few districts; while during the second week rainfall was again general, being accompanied in parts by hail; which, however, did little or no damage to the crop.

The rain of December particularly benefited the crop which was unirrigated or was sown late, but the crop which had already received artificial watering or which was grown in low lands was injuriously affected by excessive moisture. The continuance of wet and cloudy weather through January and February led to rust, which is reported to have appeared in almost every district. It is impossible to estimate the exact extent of the damage from this cause until harvesting operations begin, but so far the actual injury is most serious in the eastern parts of the provinces, in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions the wheat crop is not at present estimated at more than 65 and 75 per cent. of the normal respectively. In Oudh and the Allahabad division an outturn of 80 per cent. and in the remaining divisions of 90 per cent. of the normal is expected. These estimates must, however, be received with greater caution than usual, as prospects depend almost entirely on the extent to which the fungus may spread.

THE NOAKHALI CASE.

The following is another extract from the judgment delivered in the above case by Mr. A. P. Pennell, Sessions Judge of Noakhali:—

TRICKERY AND FALSEHOOD.

"My judgment hitherto has been mainly devoted to clearing away the mass of trickery and falsehood under which the Police have endeavoured to bury the features of the case and that task is by no means over. But I think it is time to turn now to the actual evidence incriminating the four men in the dock."

After reviewing the evidence of a number of witnesses which was the means of bringing home to the accused their guilt, but which is no particular interest to the general reader, the judgment continues.

"The next most important witness is Ismail (or Islam). It may be noticed that the handwriting of his deposition, which was recorded on the 12th January, is very irregular and uneven. The reason is that when recording it, I was suffering from an attack of acute gastrites, a disease to which I am subject. I may say that from Court I went straight to bed that Saturday afternoon and remained there all the rest of that day and most of Sunday. The nature and symptoms of these attacks are set forth in Ex. X, copy of a medical statement given me by Dr. R. S. Ashe, the Civil Surgeon of Mymensing, who recommended me for medical leave in September, 1898. The original is in the Bengal Secretariat. It was sent by me to Mr. Bolton on the 5th September 1898, with the letter of which Ex. X, is a copy Mr. Bolton had on that day expressed great commiseration for me and had asked for the statement that he might show it to Sir John Woodburn.

CANNOT AFFORD TO RESIGN.

In any climate like that of Noakhali I am bound to have these attacks (I had another one on the 11th ultimo while writing the judgment). In the rains they average three or four a month; they last two or three days. The result is that for a long time past I have taken them as it were in the day's work, and all do such work as recording depositions, deciding comparatively easy cases and the like whether I have them or not. It is like a forest officer with fever in some parts of Upper Burma. If I were only to work when I was well, it would be very little work I should do here for six months of the year. I may add that I have more than once applied for leave on the ground of my ill-health and have been refused it. I have not formally represented the extreme dampness of Noakhali to Government, thinking it useless to do so, but I have applied for a transfer which I would not have done willingly. I have formally represented the matter to the High Court, but that body, in their extra judicial capacity, have seen no reason to interfere and I cannot afford to resign, so I can only hope that if I did wrong in recording Ismail's deposition on the 12th January, it will be recognised that there were extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Pennell considered the evidence of the man against the persons accused of murdering the deceased man, and declared that evidence was very strong and proceeded:—

OFFICIALS AND NATIVE.

"It has been urged by the defendant the conduct ascribed to Osman Ali (Mr. Reily's *daroga*) by these witnesses is so extraordinary as to cast doubt upon the rest of their evidence. But it is strange, if he thinks this to be so, that the defence pleader does not put Osman Ali into the box to contradict these witnesses to tell a more probable story. A zemindari manager once told me, in the very house where I am writing this, that the people who have the real power in the mofussil are not (save in exceptional cases) the European officials but the European officials' pet natives. It is the pet Deputy to whom the native goes when he wants anything out of the Collector Magistrate the pet native policeman, sometimes Inspector, sometimes Sub-Inspector, some times Head Clerk, who leads the D. S. P. by the nose: and the District Judge's Sheristadar is often in everything but the actual disposal of cases a far greater personage than the District Judge. And this is due to two causes. One the enervating nature of the climate and and the inertia it produces, and which leads the European officer to leave more and more to the subordinate who saves him so much trouble; the second, the fact that between us and the natives of this country there is a great gulf fixed. The causes of this seperation between the rules and the ruled are manifold and need not be referred to here. Suffice it to say that the fact of that separation is notorious and that the natural result of it is that we very often know very little of what is going on around us. Till it came here the most notable example I had met in the seprvices of which one of my subordinate I am speaking of was the Sheristadar—he is still the Sheristadar—of the Judge's Court at Mymensing. But Kristo Kishor Bassak, the Sheristadar, is altogether eliped by Osman Ali the daroga.

MR. REILY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Reily's evidence as to Osman Ali is as follows:—He can't say exactly how many years Osman Ali has been here, but he was here when he arrived. He has always considered Osman Ali to be of good detective ability. Whenever he has had anything specially difficult to do, any specially difficult case, he has usually put Osman Ali on it. Osman Ali has been the only Sub-Inspector he has had whom he could depend on for a difficult case. Mr. Reily believes he has recommended his promotion. He believes he has been promted while he (the writers) has been here. Osman Ali has received watch and a medal while Mr. Reily has been here. Mr. Reily has had every confidence in him. The cross examination of the defence-Reader on this point was mainly directed to showing that other people besides Mr. Reily had had confidence in Osman Ali. This may be granted—the success of a man of this kind depends on his not being found out by his European superiors, and many of them, Kristo Kishor Bassak for instance, have most beautiful testimonials, Mr. Reily was more communicative than the defence Pleader (who had evidently other fish to fry than he was to me. He can't say for certain, says Mr. Reily, how long Osman Ali has been in service; he has all along, Mr. Reily believes, been in this District,—he worked up his way from a constable—for a short time Mr. Reily believes he was in Barrisal or Jessore, the witness is not sure which, for about three months. The fool in Mr. Reily is even more prominent than the knave: and this flow of information must have rather disconcerted the defence Pleader who merely wanted to get out of him that Osman Ali was a man of long service. When, it may be for want of br breath, the withness stopped. Babu R. K. Aich managed to elicit that he believed Osman Ali had been in Government Service for more than 25 years. . . . . The Government Pleader of this District is a

WRITERS AND READERS.

Lady Margaret Sackville, the youngest sister of Earl De La Warr, is publishing a volume of poems through Mr. John Lane. The fact is the more interesting because one of her ancestors was the famous poet Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Lady Margarate's volume is in blank verse, and is said to indicate a real poetic gift.

Sir Edward Malet has written his forthcoming volume of memories on a plan which promises novelty. Being alive to the advances of our day and generation, he assumes that he is being interviewed by one "Whiffles." As might be supposed, this method admits of a freedom and freshness of writing not possible in ordinary autobiography.

Mr. William Archer is writing a series of appreciations—the word implies criticism as well as praise—of our poets of the younger generation. They will be published by Mr. John Lane as a volume, and will have portraits from wood engravings, by Mr. Robert Bryden. Within the gallery come poets—English, Colonial, American—who were born not earlier than the middle of the century. Necessarily it includes Mr. William Watson, Mr. Francis Thompson, Mr. John Davidson, and others whose names readily occur to the mind.

By the way, a clever English publisher who prides himself in knowing the reading public, was offered the "Visits of Elizabeth," and declined the book. Now it is going blithely into a fifth edition here, and running lively in America. These circumstances probably make him rather angry with himself, though many other publishers have, aforetime, been in the same case. What one would like to know is why he refused the bright little volume. Mostly, publishers—unlike the wise and witty judge—give reasons for their literary judgments.

Is fiction written in the form of letters to have another period of vogue? It looks somewhat like it, and Mr. Lane must thing so for he is bringing out a volume of the sort. It is called "The Aristocrats," and is supposed to be by an aristocratic lady who reserves her name. A year or two back the epistolary novel was thought to be played out. Sir Frank Swettenham's "Unaddressed Letters" sold enough to show that it was not. One or two other volumes took up the running, and now the "English woman's Love Letters" has earned great place.

It is interesting to hear that quite a number of our young authors are anxious to write a sequel to the "English woman's Love Letters." Needless to say, the sequel would be the letters—so far unpublished!—which the Englishwoman received in reply to her own. The view that one mystery is enough at a time is probably sound; so we are not likely to get the other half of the correspondence. In an affair like this, curious people do not like to be diverted from the main scent, which is all for the Englishwoman. We suggest, without saying more, that she is a man who has written minor poetry, and has a taste for art.

We cannot refrain, writes the Bookman, from taking a hand in the controversy as to what it was that caused the break between the "Englishwoman" and the man to whom her letters were addressed. Why did he give her up and end their beautifully didactic idyll? This question is doing more to give the book a circulation than any amount of ordinary advertising could secure for it, for the general discussion of it goes on interminably both in private conversation and in print. One writer has almost proved that the man gave the "Englishwoman, up because he came to learn that they were both too nearly related for their marriage to be legal. A psychic friend of ours declares that the man was jealous of the "Englishwoman's" foster-brother, with whom she proposes, in Letter XXXV., to go off to Verona alone for a couple of greedy days. But we have a simpler theory than either of these, and one whose perfect common-sense is so obvious (after we have set it forth) as to be absolutely convincing. The real reason why the man at last gave up the "Englishwoman" was because he couldn't possibly stand any more of her preposterous letters. You have only to read the book to see that this is just as plain as any pikestaff. It simply must be so.

Messrs. Chatto will publish a study of Robert Louis Stevenson by one who knew him before the great world did. This is Mr. H. Bellyse Baildon, of Edinburgh, who is already the author of several books. He says in a preface:—"Louis brewed a peck o' maut, and Colvin, Leslie Stephen, and Hamerton, and the rest of the world cam' to pree. I claim to have been present at the mixing of the brew, and even to have had some hand in it. However, the volume, aims at no more than this—to enlarge our knowledge of Stevenson as a literary force." Necessarily points of personality about him come in here and there.

The Rev. D. Nickerson, one of his Majesty's Chaplains to the Forces has written a book on "The Origin of Thought." It gives in one volume—a volume which is likely to appeal especially to young men and young women—a resume of a large subject. It contends that all thought arises from the surroundings and it discusses the Senses. Then it treats of the reality of matter, of knowledge, truth, and error, but always in terms which all may understand. In fact the book, which Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish, is meant as an introduction to philosophy, for those who have not time to read extensively.

A biography of Zwingli, the Reformer of German Switzerland, is being published by Putnam's. The writer of it is Mr. Samuel Macaulay Jackson, who suggested the Heroes of the Reformation Series, and who edits that series. Zwingli was born in 1484, and died in 1532, and between those dates he lived a great life. In order to gather local colour Mr. Jackson visited Switzerland three years ago, and all the places there with which Zwingli was associated. He tells us that the visit greatly increased his respect for the Reformer. At the same time he does not rank him so high as some authorities do. He certainly places him behind Luther and Calvin, though he was quite their equal in some things.

America, with its immense reading public, is the El Dorado of the author whose novel has once attracted attention. On rolls the sale, by thousands of copies, and yet in many cases we in England hear little of these books or of their authors. It has occurred to Mr. Heinemann to gather together a series of such stories—stories that have "boomed" in America—and issue them here. He proposes, thereby indicating the price, to call them The Dollar Library and to begin with these volumes, which, like most of their authors, are new to us:—The Girl at the Halfway House, by E. Hoaga. Farlous Times, by D. D. Wells. Lords of the North, by A. C. Laut The Chronic Loafer, by Nelson Lloyd. Her Mountain Lover, by Hamlin Garland.

What does the foreign expert think of the British Army and of Army reform, now so seriously engaging the attention of the country? Herr Theodor von Sosnosky is such a foreign expert, and next week a volume by him on the subject is being published. The publishers, Messrs. Chapman, describe it in these terms:—"Written from the point of view of a foreigner who is thoroughly conversant with the workings and strength of all European armies, this book sets out to show by comparison and deduction the weak organisation of the British Army, taking into consideration the vast extent of our empire. After rapidly reviewing the successes and failures of our army for some years past, the author enters into details concerning its faulty and mistaken system, and shows how it needs entire transformation in view of modern requirements, and indicates how these necessary reforms can be brought about. His conclusions bend in the direction of conscription as the best solution of existing difficulties."

The Duke of Argyll's Life of Queen Victoria will begin to appear in parts, at an early date, and later it will be published as a book.—Mr. Charles Lowe has brought his popular Life of the King, as Prince of Wales, up to date and Mr. Macqueen will re-issue it under the title King Edward VII.—A new volume is promised by Mr. Macqueen from the pen of Mr. J. T. Grein, the well-known dramatic critic. Its character is described in the title Premiers of the Year.—Mr. Frank Stockton has a novel coming out with Messrs. Harper, under the title A Bicycle of Cathay. It is illustrated.—The Treasure of Captain Scarlett is a story by Miss Adeline Sergeant, which Messrs. Hutchinson are just bringing out. It is a tale of love and adventure.—Mrs. Meade's new novel The Blue Diamond will be published by Messrs. Chatto. Later they will publish a story of Australia The Lone Star Rush, by Mr. Edmund Mitchell.

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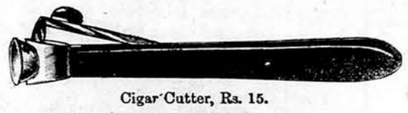

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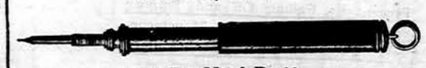

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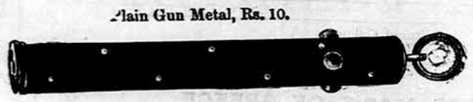

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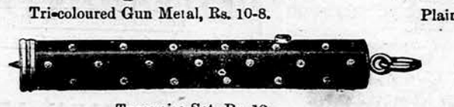

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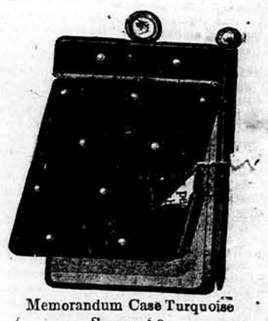

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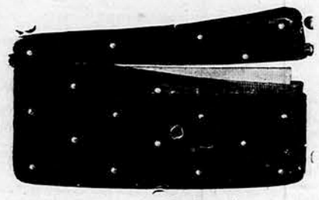

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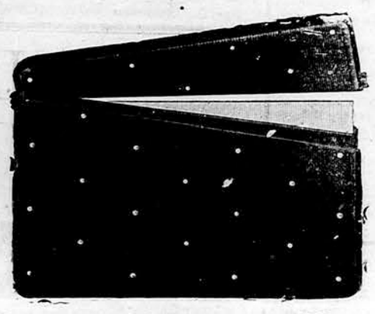

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